Bombay Gazette
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TEN PAGES.

No. 54,939.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, JANUARY 24, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

'NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date o Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1910				
29th Jany.	ARABIA	7903	......	...
5th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
12th "	DELHI	8090	......	...
19th "	MANTUA	10885	......	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	PERSIA	7951
12th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
* 23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th "	INDIA	7911	......	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	10885	......	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
21st "	EGYPT	7912	......	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by sea	Rs. 528,, Rs. 627	Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 919

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct.

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Feb. 1910.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Maganzini	15th Mar. 1910.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	L. Mancini	15th Apr. 1910.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Tickets	Rs. 500	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years	Rs. 750*	Rs. 525	Rs. 247-8

* Inside Cabins, Rs. 400 Single and Rs. 600 Return.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples, or Genoa with the Company's Weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 728; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	17th Feb. 1910.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Belsit	17th Mar. 1910.
CAPRI	6,000	F. Dini	15th Apr. 1910.

Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ....to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and American Ports issued.

Subject to alterations.

For further particulars apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

No. 59 Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers,	Tons.	Sailing Date,	Time.	Route via.
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 24th Jan.	11 a. m.	P.D. & C.M.*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 27th Jan.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 28th Jan.	6 a. m.	Direct †

* Porebunder, Dwarka, and C. Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 27th Jan. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 24th Jan. calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about the 29th Jan.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

22nd January, 1910.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers	Tons.	Captain,	Date.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	11th Feb. 1910.

HOMEWARD SEASON.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leaves Bombay.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	25th Feb. 1910.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March "
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	26th "
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	13th April "
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd " "
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	8th May "
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	22nd " "

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez, Rs. 446.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND (WEYMOUTH) VIA SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

THESE STEAMERS afford comfortable accommodation in two, three and four Berth Cabins Amidships for First Class Passengers only.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess.

Fares,—Rs. 400 to Rs. 480 according to position of Cabin.

Sailings.	Tonnage.	Leaving Bombay about.
S.S. "Umzimbi,"	5,000	18th February, 1910.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY, SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS,
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

ENGAGE PASSAGES, SHIP AND CLEAR BAGGAGE, CARGO, ETC., FROM CUSTOMS, MEET PASSENGERS BY ALL INCOMING STEAMERS, TRANSPORTS AND AT RAILWAY STATIONS, TRANSACT GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR :—
CARTER PATERSON & CO., LD.
PICKFORDS, LD.
SUTTON & CO
} LONDON.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

Steamer.	N.R.	Month.	Port.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels,	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	8th Feb. 1910
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	17th Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	17th Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	14th Apr. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	13th May "
NERA	5,538	Martin	9th June "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	X	28th Jan. 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barill.	25th Feb. "

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

Capital paid up ...	...Gold	$3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ...	...Gold	$3,605,119·45

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street Within, E. C.

BRANCHES.

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Hongkong.
Canton.
Manila.
Hankow.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
Empire.
San Francisco
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.
Singapore.
Peking.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months on which interest is allowed at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON, Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE :
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ...	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND.........	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS :

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman, (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon ; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

C. F. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE "POLKEY"

PATENT PARAFFIN MOTOR HEAD LIGHTS.
SPECIALLY MADE FOR INDIA.

Reasons Why You Should Have "The Polkey" Head Lights :

1. It burns paraffin which is obtainable everywhere.
2. It is a pleasant and most effective light for a Motor Car.
3. It is strong enough for any ordinary purpose.
4. It gives a more diffused light than the ordinary acetylene lamp.
5. It is lit immediately without any waiting.
6. It does not swell.
7. On a dark night the driver can easily peck out a telegraph post at sixty yards, seeing it quite plainly.
8. Two spare chimnies ready for use stored in each lamp in asbestos lined tubes; no risk of breakage.
9. Glass chimnies guaranteed perfectly fire-proof.
10. The only form of head lamp not objected to by the police regulations.

THE "POLKEY"

Patent Paraffin Motor Head Lights, 527 Candle Power, Specially made for India.

		£
No. 1 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass with side fittings	... Each	£ 8 0
Brass polished	... "	" 7 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each	...	" 0 15
No. 2 SERIES.		
Nickel plated on brass, each		£ 7 0
Brass polished	... "	" 6 0
Double Fork brackets for shutting, on each	...	" 0 15

THE "POLKEY"

Side Lights for Motor Cars.
Good light givers, burning paraffin and suitable for any size cars.

		£
No. 1 SERIES.—Carrying chimnies.—		
Nickel Plated, per pair	...	£ 4 16
Brass Polished "	...	" 4 0
No. 2 SERIES.—No chimnies—		
Nichel Plated, per pair	...	£ 4 10
Brass Polished "	...	" 3 10

Above Lamps may be had at English Prices, less 10 per cent. for Cash. Calculation.—12 Ans. to the shilling or Rs. 15 as the Pound Sterling.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA :

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.
Telegraphic Address :—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No. 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kolar and Karachi.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -
Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -
furnished on Application.
Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - -
manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - -
Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards,
Bellasis Road, Byculla, **BOMBAY.**

S. PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL TABLE WATER.

MOST EFFICACIOUS

For the cure of Gout and kindred complaints, such as Uric Acid Diathesis, Renal Calculi and Gravel and hereditary Uric Acid.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

(Sole Agents for Western India.)

"S. PELLEGRINO"
ITS MINERAL WATERS.

An elegant Illustrated Booklet post free on application.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams "MONGIBROS," Bombay.

"15,000 MILES" WITHOUT A PUNCTURE

FINE RECORD OF A SET OF

DUNLOPS.

GEORGE F. MASON, Esq., M. Inst. N.A., Lloyds Bank Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff, wrote on 5th August, 1909, as follows :—

"I am sending you two covers, 810×100, half of a set of four Dunlops supplied to me three years ago. They have been in constant use, winter and summer, and run well over 15,000 miles, without trouble or a single puncture. . . . . The other two of the set are still on the car, and good enough from their appearance for another 1,000 miles at least.

As I said above, I have had no punctures during the whole three years . . . . . . I think their record is unique."

REDUCED IN PRICES
FROM 1ST JANUARY 1910.

WRITE FOR NEW ABRIDGED MOTOR TYRE LIST.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, No. 1.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH & CO.
FROM LONDON.

PAINTERS & HOUSE DECORATORS.
Importers of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
Sole Agent in India, for J. B. Orr, F. C. S.

ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
AND PURE OXIDE OF ZINC
Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S INGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
OFFICE : 17-19, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Opposite the Oriental Buildings.
ESTIMATES GIVEN.

"ZINGESSOL" is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

THE ITALIAN STORES,

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WINES, OILMANSTORES AND PROVISIONS,
FRESH SUPPLIES MONTHLY.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA FOR—

ANTIMALARIE RANA, The incomparable specific against Malarial Fevers prepared by the Chemist FRANCESCO RANA of Bari (Italy), and can be had from EDULJI BROS. and M. T. MADON and Co., Chemists, Arthur C. Market, Bombay.

High Class best **PORTUGAL WINES** from the well established House of Messrs. SANTOS AMARAL & Co., can be had from us at usual rates retail and in cases.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LD.

'Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &C.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150°	FOR BUNGALOW USE.
"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE	FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES.
"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE	FOR LIGHTING SHOPS.
"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE	FOR OIL ENGINES.
"SHELL" BRAND PETROL	HIGHEST WORKING RESUL
LIQUID FUEL	FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES
"PESTERINE"	FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, and COLOMBO are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 12 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

S. S. "CROXTETH HALL."

ARRIVED on the 22nd Instant.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.),
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 22nd January, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS for Constructing 2 HALF BATTALION BLOCKS of BATH ROOMS, for the additional Battalion of British Infantry, at East Ridge, at Ahmednagar, at an estimated cost of Rs. 8,036, will be received by the Garrison Engineer, Ahmednagar, up to 12 noon, on THURSDAY, the 27th January, 1910.

For particulars apply as above or to Asst. C. R. E., Poona.

C. E. BADDELEY, Colonel,
Asst. C. R. E., Poona.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered in London on 27th June, 1905.)

COLONIAL REGISTER KEPT AT BOMBAY

NOTICE is hereby given that the Preference Share TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 28th of January 1910 to 11th of February, 1910, both days inclusive, for preparation of Warrants for the Dividend payable to Shareholders registered on the 28th January, 1910, for the half year ending 15th February, 1910.

By Order of the Board,
F. C. RIMINGTON,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 24th January, 1910.

BOMBAY RACES.

9TH 12TH, 11TH, 16TH and 19TH, FEBRUARY, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that 3rd and Final ENTRIES CLOSE on TUESDAY, 25th January, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 18th January, 1910.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. A. ABID & CO., Hyderabad and Secunderabad, &c., hereby give notice to all whom it may concern that the service of Mr. D. P. Moos, as Manager of their Secunderabad Branch, CEASE from this date and his Power of Attorney is CANCELLED.

January 18th, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, Etc., Etc.

THE AGENT is PREPARED to receive TENDERS, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Standard Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 9th February, 1910, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bunder, Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi, District Engineer, Poona, and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 7TH JANUARY, 1910.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY

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NOVELTY THEATRE.

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IN AID OF
THE INDIAN MISSION TO THE DEPRESSED CLASSES OF INDIA.

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H. E. Sir Edmond J. Warre-Slade, M. V. O.
The Hon. Sir Basil Scott.
The Hon. Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, K. C. S. I.
Major General J. C. Swann, C. B.
The Right Rev. The Bishop of Bombay.
The Very Rev. The Archbishop of Bombay.
Sir Cowasjee Jehangir and Lady Jehangir.

ARTISTS.

Miss Hetti Muret (Soprano).
Signor Molini (Tenor).
Captain G. A. Sullivan (Accompanyist).
H. E. the Governor's Band.
Director.........EDWARD BEHR.

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Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half Price.
Booking only at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Hornby Road.

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29TH JANUARY, 1910.

ALL Parents of children and Patrons and Friends of the Schools are invited to be present at the ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS, from 2-30 to 6-30 P.M.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL

FRIDAY,
FEBRUARY, 4th 1910,
IN
ILLUMINATED GARDEN,
G. I. P.
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,
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Admission, Rs. 3, Gents and Lady.
Extra Ladies, Re. 1 each.

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DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Morning Practice, 8 to 9.
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TOWN HALL,
WEDNESDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY, 1910, at 9-30 P.M.

Tickets Rs. 10 each to admit one Lady and one Gentleman, and extra Lady's Tickets, Rs. 3 each can be obtained at various POLICE STATIONS and from the Undersigned.

A. FINAN,
Hon. Secretary.
R. I. N. Dockyard.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY
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H. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
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HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
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SECUNDERABAD.

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The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

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Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

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HEAD OFFICE:
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI
Managing Director

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA,

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,675,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak).

Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

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J. GREIG,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	15,900,000

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Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 250,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,

Cawnpore
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,

Newera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager,

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 27,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

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Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

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NORTH BRITISH
AND
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CHIEF OFFICES:
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Total Funds Exceed	£18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

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They are self-adjusting.
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No slipping off the Nose.

Price of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 19A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

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	Rs.
DARRACQ.—12 H.P., 5 seats	3,000
DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats...	1,000
Do. —8 H.P., 4 seats	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats	1,700
Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats...	For offers.
ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
HORBICK.—12-16 H.P., 4 seats	3,500
PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats	3,400
BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats	5,000
De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats...	2,100
REO—18 H.P., 5 seats	For offers.
BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats	2,100

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

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THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed properties at Abdul Rehman Street, and Chuckla Street.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th January, 1910 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Messrs. Jethabhoy Nursey and others, the mortgagees, and on account and risk of Mr. Bhaidas Shevdas, the mortgagor, the following properties:—

Firstly:—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Abdul Rehman Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 265 square yards, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 804, New No. 2825, Old Survey No. 2914 and New Survey No. 1359 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Abdul Rehman Street, aforesaid, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the house of Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, and on or towards the South by the house of Jamshedji Nowroji, and which premises are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C. Ward No. 96, Streets Nos. 506-510, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

At 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises.

Secondly:—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, of the quit and ground Rent Tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chuckla Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 397 7-9 square yards, or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 654, 1512, New No. 6336, Old Survey No. 927 and New Survey No. 2285 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B. Ward No. 215 (2), Streets Nos. 157, 167, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Haji Mohamed Ali, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Abdul Nurani, on or towards the East partly by the property formerly belonging to Gangaram and Sakharam Santoo, and now belong to Morarji Hirji, and partly by the house belonging to Bhimji Manji, and partly by public passage, and on or towards the West by the said Chuckla street, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.

For inspection of documents and further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, Vakil, High Court, or at his office, Kalbadevi Road, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of high class Japanese works of ART and CURIOS.

ON SATURDAY the 29th instant at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Esplanade Road, Fort, next to Paper Currency Office and opposite the National Bank of India, Ltd., a consignment of 18 cases of Japanese works of arts and curios, imported ex s. s. "Takasaki Maru," consisting of valuable painted decorated Awata and Awaji vases, flower pots, jardinieres, rich porcelain tea sets, old costly satsuma vases, and cloisonne vases and bowls, old and modern bronze ornaments, painted and inlaid lacquered panels, trays, wooden closet, hat tables, rich Iwari and Bisha porcelain ware, fancy brasse ware, Antimony photo frames, cigarette cases, etc., silk and gold embroidered wall hanging, kimono and screen, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the Sale.

AUCTION SALE Of Valuable Vacant Pieces of Land at Baba Dhaboo Street.

Under instructions from Messrs. Heptoolabhai Abdulali and Alibhai Moola Jeewanji, the Executors and Trustees of the last Will and Codicil of Hussanali Moola Adamji and pursuant to the Decretal Order of reference, dated the 24th July, 1909, made by the High Court, in Suit No. 334 of 1909, (Heptoolabhai Abdulali vs. Shaikh Sharafali Mamooji), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY the 29th January 1910, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground, situate, lying and being at Baba Dhaboko Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6865 and Street Nos. 79-81, and containing by admeasurement 110 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2645, New No. 9659, Old Survey No. 1447, and New Survey No. 4596, and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Dhaboo Street, on the North by the property secondly described and on the South by the house of Borah Noorbhai Abdulbhai.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land or ground situate, lying and being at and abutting on the East side of Baba Dhaboo Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration Sub district of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 285 square yards or thereabouts and which said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 2713 and 2786 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipality under No. 65 and bounded on the East by a sweeper's passage, on the West by Baba Dhaboo Street, on the North by the property of Kikabhoy Shaik Ally and on the South by the property firstly described.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors, 25, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th January, 1910.

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

Is the SURE Raising Powder.

It simplifies and improves home baking. In use 2 ozs. are mixed with every pound of flour, before making the dough.

This way is cheaper and more reliable than using cake or bun flours.

Try it to-day, you will find that it is as good as we say it is.

Recipes in every tin.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for very additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

JALNA, (DECCAN.)

DEATH.

SEWELL—January 5, at Woking, Colonel Henry Fare Haylett Sewell, Indian Staff Corps; served in the late Hyderabad Contingent; third son of the late General Sir William Sewell, K. C. B., aged 71 years and 5 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

GABRIEL—January 10, at Lime Villa Amritsar, to Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Gabriel, a daughter.

DEATH.

O'DONNELL—January 11, Selina Clementina, wife of J M O'Donnell, Chikmu lur, aged 68 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Parel Road, Chinchpoogly, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY

Excelsior Cinematograph, 7, 8 30, 10 and 11 p. m.
Skating Rink, Fancy Dress Carnival.
St. Peter's, Mazagon, Organ Recital by Mr.E. Faulkner, 6-30 p.m.

Maxim: "The merchant who gains not, loseth."
—Old Proverb.

Postal Notice.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China and Japan, per extra s.s. "Nippon," will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m. to-day, Monday.

Bombay Sanitary Association.— Under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and the Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., etc., there will be a "Conversazione" at the Town Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday, February 1st, 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8-30 to 11 p.m. His Excellency the Governor's Band will be in attendance. Selections on the organ,piano and violin, and songs will be given and a demonstration on "Sanitary subjects."

Suicide of a European.—At the Old Byculla station on Saturday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held in inquest regarding the death of Mr. Robert Edmiston, aged 72 years. The accused was a loco. foreman and had recently come to Bombay for a sea voyage as he was suffering from insomnia. He was staying here in a room in the new Berkley Buildings with a friend. On Saturday morning, he cut his throat and climbing a wall threw himself on the line before a running engine. The front wheels passed over him and he was killed. The jury returned a verdict of suicide,while temporarily insane.

The Dunlop Smith Memorial Fund.—The following further subscriptions have been received towards the above fund :—His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur, Rs. 2,000; His Highness the Nawab of Palanpur, Rs. 500; Nawab Mahomed Ali Khan Kazalbash, (Lahore), Rs. 300; Munshi Azizuddin Sahib, C.I.E., (Lahore), 100; Rai Sri Ram Bahadur, (Lucknow), Rs. 1.0; A Calcutta Parsee Rs. 301; Rai Bahadur Seth Umedchand Ladha, (Ajmer), Rs. 50; Drs. M. L. and B. L. Dhingra (Amritsar), Rs. 200; His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, Rs. 500; the Hon. Maharaj Adhiraj of Burdwan, Rs. 101; Rai Bahadur Dr. Gocul Chand (Lahore), Rs. 250; Mr. Mahomed Ali, (Baroda), Rs. 100.

Band at the Mahaluxmi Races.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p. m. to-day :—

March of Triumph	Entry of the Gladiators	J. Furcik
Overture	Light Cavalry	Suppe
Duet	Excelsior	Balfe
Selection	Our Miss Gibbs	Caryll and Monckton
Valse	My Queen	Coote
Selection	Gaiety Echoes	Caryll and Monckton
Galop	Von Haus Zu Haus	Faust

LUCKNOW MOHURRUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A strong sense of public duty urges me to request you will kindly give a little space for the following few lines regarding the Sunni-Shia trouble in Lucknow and its disastrous consequences so far as the historical account of the previous year's accident and more particularly of the last Chehlum day are concerned.

The leaders of the Lucknow Shia community strongly protested against the public recitation of verses or songs by the Sunnis in honour or praise of the four Khalifas of the prophet during Mohurrum days but the case as it stood was not, I understand, properly and adequately defended by the so-called leaders of the Sunni community. The result was this that Government passed a Resolution No. 14 III 591, dated 7th January 1909, published in the "U.P Gazette", dated 9th January 1909, prohibiting the public recitation of all sorts of verses or songs in honour or praise of the 1st three Khalifas only, on the Ashra, Chehlum and 21st Ramzan (the date of the 4th Khalifa's murder) as an innovation offensive, untimely and out of place.

It must not be lost sight of that all the four. Kalifas of the prophet are martyrs, leaders of Sunni religion and that relations among them were friendly and cordial and that no enmity existed among them and that the spiritual relations existed among them were of far greater power and importance than a brotherly and worldly connections. These are all the beliefs and tenets of the Sunni sect or community.

The Shia sect imprecate the 1st three Khalifas, regard them to be usurpers and unrightful successors to the prophet. On the other hand Kharji Muhammedans imprecate the 4th Khalifa and his sons and regard the 4th one to be the murderer of the 3rd one. 3rd Khalifa was murdered in a riot, but the 4th one, as charged by the Kharjis, had a hand in his murder and usurper of his Kailafat. They also differ in a most important point, viz., Shuja-uddin Ibn Looloo commonly called Feroz, murderer of the 2nd Kalifa, who was a common slave and carpenter is not regarded as a leader of the Shia religion while Ibn Muljim the murderer of the fourth one, is regarded as a leader of Kharji Muhammedans.

In short, Sunni Muhammedans could not recite verses or songs in honor or praise of Ibn Muljim, (Yazid or Shimar, murderers of Imam Hussain) which I think are defamatory to the Tazia procession and offensive, but the praise of the first three Khalifas including fourth, suit the occasion in the same way as pronouncing Hasan, Hussain and Haider by the Shias and recitation of verses or account of the above three leaders during Muharram days as well as inclusion of 21st Ramzan, the date of fourth Khalifa's murder to the Muharrum ceremonies.

Question of Khilafat is the 1st example which Islam set in the world that people should select their own King and they did select the best one from among themselves in succession.—Yours, etc.,

A SUNNI MUSLIM.

P. S.—Relations between the parties since 1905 had not been friendly but the enforcement of new rules for the Ashra of 1906 led to the separation of Karbala and embittered the existing relations. Riots and disturbances took place between the parties on the day of Ashra of 1908 and on other occasions in the same year, which under the circumstances were deliberately done to draw attention of the authorities and give weight to the absurd and illegal request. The ratio of population between the Shia and Kharji community in the world is the same, or perhaps less, as between the Sunni and Shia one.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The Arts' Course.

The Senate resumed on Saturday the adjourned discussion of the Committee's report on the proposals contained in the letter from Government. The Hon'ble Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor presided, and there was again a large attendance of Fellows.

The Vice-Chancellor at the outset stated that it was his duty to bring to the notice of the Senate a representation that had been received from some of the members of the Senate who were Mahomedans. It had been stated in the representation that the day to which the Senate had been adjourned was the tenth day of Mohurrum. It had been further stated that there was no proposition for adjournment put before the Senate, and no vote taken, that the Vice-Chancellor had no power to adjourn the debate, and that therefore the adjournment was in contravention of the rules of the Senate. The representation concluded with saying that a serious injustice had been done to Mahomedans who owing to religious scruplous could not come to attend the Senate that day. The Vice-Chancellor said it was his duty to point out that there were certain errors of facts. It was not correct to say that it was he who had suggested this day for adjourning the debate. The suggestion was made by some other member of the Senate. It was true there was no proposer and seconder, and strictly speaking though, it was true there should have been a proposer and a seconder. But he had acted upon precedents, and there were six precedents to show that in the past, debates had been adjourned without the help of a proposer and a seconder. When the whole Senate were of opinion that it should be adjourned, it was not quite necessary to observe strict formality. Again in the clause of the rules bearing on the question it was not made imperative to put a proposition of that sort to vote. Besides, at the time of the last meeting he understood that the public holiday was to be observed on Monday and the "Government Gazette" notifying the substitution of Saturday for Monday as a public holiday had not been issued then. He left it to the Senate whether they should in fairness to the Mahomedan members adjourn the debate to some other day.

Mr. N. G. Velinker proposed that having regard to the views expressed in the representation the Senate adjourn to some other day without transacting any business this day.

Dr. A. G. Viegas seconded the motion.

Principal Pranjpe protested against the motion, saying many of those present there that afternoon had come from far-off places like Poona and Ahmedabad in expectation of a lively debate. They had often had meetings on Hindu holidays, and there was no reason why they should not hold a meeting that day.

Mr. Natrajan was of opinion that there was no necessity of sticking to formalities. When at the last meeting Dr. Mackichan congratulated the Vice-Chancellor on the honour conferred upon him by the Government, and when the Vice-Chancellor referred to the lamentable occurrence which had deprived the Senate of a scholar, they did not quite stick to formality as under the rules there should have been previous notices of motion. The objection was merely a technical objection. The speaker suggested that the debate might be continued but that no division might be taken that day.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan supported the suggestion made by the last speaker. The Senate certainly wished to show regard for the feelings of their Mahomedan colleagues, but if the Senate had made an error in adjourning the debate to that afternoon, the Mahomedans had also made an error by not moving an amendment proposing the adjournment of the debate to some other day.

The Rev. Dr. Scott was of opinion that the Senate should adjourn without transacting any business.

The motion, on being put the vote, was lost.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta moved : I. That the letter of Government and the Report of the Committee be recorded. II. That the Senate agrees with the conclusion of the Committee set forth in paragraph 5 of the Report regarding the abolition of the Marticulation Examination. III. That the Senate approves of the recommendation of the Committee contained in the 8th paragraph of the Report for the improvement of the course for the Marticulation Examination and requests the Syndicate to take early steps to obtain thereon opinions of High Schools and Colleges and the Faculties of Arts, Law, Medicine and Engineering and to place them before the Senate with their own recommendations. IV. That the Senate agree with the conclusions of the Committee contained in the 6th, 7th and 9th paragraphs of the Report that the Previous Examination should be retained and that it should be held in September. V. That the Senate agrees with the conclusions of the Committee contained in the 12th and 16th paragraphs of the Report as to the Intermediate Arts Course and the Intermediate Science Course. VI. That the Senate agrees with the conclusion of the Committee contained in parapraph 17 of the Report. VII. That the Senate agrees with the conclusions of the Committee contained in paragraph 19—23 regarding the B. A. and B. Sc Course. VIII. That Senate agrees with the recommendation of the Committee in paragraph 24 for awarding Honours degrees in the B. A. and B. Sc. Examinations. IX. That the Senate agrees with the recommendation of the Committee contained in paragraph 26 of the Report and in the institution of the M. Sc., degree. X. That the Senate agrees with the opinion of the Committee that the age limit of 16 for the Matriculation Examination should not be increased. XI. That, in reference to paragraph 12 of the letter of Government, the Senate requests the Syndicate to frame and submit to the Senate Regulations for carrying out the chance in the Science Courses proposed in the Report.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, continuing his speech, which he had left unfinished at the last meeting, said that at the last meeting he was pointing out that the history, given in the Government letter of the character and conception of higher education as embodied in the Arts Course, was misleading, and he was trying to controvert the suggestion made that the Arts Course was a patchwork. It was a mistake to suppose that the committee who made that Report referred to in the Government letter was one which the late Mr. Telang was the sole actor. The report was elaborated after calculation with the best educational authorities of the time. Sir Pherozeshah then gave a history of the work done by that Committee. First of all that Committee laid down what amount of general culture would be necessary for the B. A. Degree. The question of reducing the number of examinations was not, as some seemed to think, a new one. It was an old question and was discussed by the Telang Committee, who expressed sympathy with the suggestion of reducing the number of examinations. But at the same time the Committee emphasised that three examinations in four years between the Matriculation and the B. A. Degree would not be too many. The Committee thought that the first test after the Matriculation should be a light one the next one somewhat a more exacting one, another a final examination. The Committee very carefully considered the question from all points of view. The speaker said he would like to impress upon the Senate the desirability of not running away with the idea that there were too many examinations. He was not an educationist in the strict sense of the term, but he took the deepest interest in the educational progress of the people; and he would say that he would advise them not to run away with the idea of too many examinations. They had heard much about the education given in Germany. The education in Germany was intensely Germans in its character, and it could not be said to be suited to the habits and conditions of the life of Indian students. Some time ago he had been written to by the Principal of a college, who asked him to preside at a meeting which was to be held to discuss the means of employing the energies of their under-graduates for out-door work, for instance temperance work. He wrote back to say that the question was a difficult one, and that their students should be so employed in the academic atmosphere in the College that they could have no time for out-door work. It was of the utmost importance that the mind of the students should be rivetted to their studies. He repeated that the conditions of life in Germany differed videly from those in India. It was a total mistake to imagine that the report of the Telang Committee was arrived at in a hurry. It was the result of debates extending over a year, and the debates were participated in by the then best educational authorities in the presidency. He greatly deplored that they should forget the respect and gratitude due to the members of that Committee who bestowed so much labour on the subject. He deplored the tone and spirit in which Mr. Dastoor had criticised the labours of that Committee. It was greatly to be regretted that Mr. Dastoor should have soken of the members of the Committee as men who laid down vicious principles and that he should have said that Mr. Telang's scheme produced noisy encyclopaedic gramophones. The speaker said this sort of criticism was more compatible with noisy gramophones than with sober and moderate thinkers. Mr. Dastoor had spoken little, if at all, in the Committee, but he had made up for his silence in the Committee by what he had done afterwards. His minute was like an eruption of Etna or Vesuvius. The whole of his criticism was based upon two large misconceptions of the aim and object of University education. It dad been said that the aim of University education was the training of the intellect. This was incorrect The aim was twofold, namely the acquisition of knowledge and the training of the intellect.

Continuing Sir Pherozeshah said that he had quoted many passages to warn the members of the Senate from allowing them to conclude from mathematical methods. He maintained that Mr. Dastoor was not right in saying that special education ought to be the basis of general education. He contended that the general cultivation must be the basis of special education. He said that the History, both Greek and Roman, was also necessary.

Sir Pherozeshah then referred to a speech of the Vice-President before the law students in which he, (the Vice-President), in addressing those students had said that their knowledge should be based on a general culture.

Coming to the question of examinations, Sir Pherozeshah ventured to say that they were not a necessary, evil but if they were properly convened, they would make a test which would encourage students to discipline their minds, would teach them to call out a mass of information and would give them an invaluable training. He went farther and said that the examinations had an essential value in regard to teachers and professors. They had often said that the rights of appeal were greatly abused but the appeal court made the judges of the lower court more careful in their work. Similary the work of teaching would be tested by independent men, the examiners should be independent men he said, and the teachers would therefore put forward their energies, which, if tested, would do an immense good.

This brought him to the Government's conclusion. Referring to the passage, Sir Pherozeshah said that the Government had used a sober language which they were entitled to, but Mr. Dastur had described the conclusions in an intemperate language. He admitted that he read Mr. Dastur's remarks with great pain. He was a graduate and had learnt to look at the graduates with sympathy. He observed that if Mr. Dastur would look to their old days and consider what others thought of them, whether they were blunt in their ways and crude in their talk or not, he would find that that was the view held at that time.

He then turned to the opinions of those whose authority on educational matters could not be questioned and referred to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Sharp, Director of Public Instruction, delivered before Lord Lamington on the occasion of the Jubilee of the Elphinstone College. Sir Pherozeshah said that it was a delight to him to hear Mr. Sharp of what he said of the graduates. He observed that if members would look at every walk of life, they would find that University education had done a valuable service to the public life, and he was sorry that the Government had not looked at the question from that point of view.

After referring to the evidence given by Mr. Jibs late Director of Public Instruction, and Mr. Orange, Director of Public Instruction of all India, Sir Pherozeshah remarked that if they looked at the output of their University, there was no reason to form an estimate made by Government and so vehemently echoed by Mr. Dastur, Sir Pherozeshah said, accepted the Government measures in toto but he added that if he had been asked to frame a scheme, he would have made one or two modifications ; that was to say, Sir Pherozeshah remarked, that Mr. Dastur accepted the whole of the Government scheme but said what if he were allowed to do the work, he would have done better.

CONDITION OF HIGH SCHOOLS.

Continuing Sir Pherozeshah said that the people ought to be satisfied by the output of this University. He said that the results might be better and should be better and that they must adapt measures for that but they must at the same time adapt means and find out measures for the same. It was no use he said depending on the curricula ; the mischief was much deeper and he hoped that the senate would bear in mind that what had weighed down was not the number of the examinations but the condition of High Schools. If they wanted an improvement, they should improve the High Schools. He asked them to equip the high schools as they were equipped in the other parts of the world, and said that if they did so they would find wonders. He said he had taken public occasions to pray to Government for improving the character of their high schools. He appealed to the senators not to stop where their duty demanded them and said that then they would find their colleges infinitely superior than what they were now.

This brought him to the teaching power. After referring to the very meagre salaries paid to the teacher in the high schools, Sir Pherozeshah observed that if Government took steps to improve the status of teachers in their schools, the aided and private schools would follow their example. He said that if that were done, the results would be remarkable. All he asked them was to find out the real causes and apply remedies.

He had done so far, he said, as general matters were concerned. He did not like to go minutely into details. To his mind it seemed clear that the Matriculation and the Previous examinations. history in compulsory course and science in the B. A. course should be retained. The abolition of the Matriculation examination, he observed, was a measure frought with the most mischievous consequences. He did not see the result of the circular letter addressed to the head masters of high schools by the Government on the subject but he believed they the replies were not favourable though to a certain exetent, he remarked they must take a colouring to the department they belonged. Nothing was adduced, he said, in favour of the abolition of the examination in the Government letter except the unweildy character. The Matric, he said, was not regarded as an examination for entering the college, but was regarded as an independent test. It was undeniable that the public had learnt to put a value on the failure of an under-graduate or on a student passing an examination. The lady students, who could not go up, would like to have their high school knowledge tested independently and they would have nowhere to go to if the Matriculation examination was abolished. He said that he would not touch those questions till the amendments were put forward.

In conclusion, Sir Pherozeshah apologised for the time he had taken up and hoped that the Fellows would not come to a hasty conclusion on these important questions. He said that ever since he left college, he had taken a keen interest in the education of the public and it was an irony of fate that he stood as an obstructionist, as people said of the University Reform.

The Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad seconded the proposition moved by Sir Pherozeshah and reserved his remarks.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.

The Vice-Chancellor then said that after what had fallen from Sir Pherozeshah, he hoped that the members would withdraw their amendments on the first part of his motion.

Dr. Mann and Mr. Netrajam withdrew their amendments but as Dr. Viegass' amendment was a substantive one, it was allowed to stand.

The Rev. Dr. Meckikan then moved that the Senate do adjourn till Friday the 28th. Mr Welinkar seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale said that he wished to address the Senate on the general principles and therefore it would be well if the meeting were adjourned a little later.

On being put to the vote, the proposition for adjournment was negatived by a large majority.

The Vice-Chancellor there announced that the proposition was before the meeting and he invited members to speak on it.

Dr. Bhandarkar said that the general education ought to be the basis of special education as a student entering the college would not be able to choose the right subject because he would know nothing of the subject. He said that the optional subjects were a one-sided culture. He thought logic and history to be necessary subjects. Dr. Bhandarkar also advocated moral philosophy. He said that if they looked at the past history of the University, they would find that the students chose subjects on the appointment of lenient examiners and that led to cramming for the examinations which were an amity. He thought that the University was not at fault but the real persons at fault were the executive of the University (i.e the Syndicate), the professors and the writers of notes on books who were themselves professors.

He concluded by saying that he maintained that the special culture must be based on general culture and not that the general culture must be based on special as Mr. Dastur had said.

MR. GOKHALE'S ADVICE.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale then addressed the Senate. He said that he was glad to have this opportunity of saying a few words as that would be his only chance to speak on this question. He said that the large part of Sir Pherozeshah's speech was taken up with the conduct of the Government and the dissenting members. as regards the first part, he associated himself with Sir Pherozeshah in all that he had said. The proposal, he observed had come direct from the Governor-in-Council. He did not know what qualifications the two Civilian members of His Excellency's Council possessed in advising the Senate on the curricula. If the proposal had come from the Chancellor or the Director of Public Instruction, both of whom were in the Senate, would have been quite a different thing; but now as the proposals were before them, it would be well to discuss it on its merits. He did not like to say any thing on the conduct of dissenting members as he was not a member of the committee, but he found that certain suggestions were made in the minutes, which were never made before the committee and this he thought to be a curious way of dealing with important questions. With reference to the principles, he liked to point out one thing. That was that the statement in Mr. Telang's report were not conflicting with the statements of the members of the committee as was made to appear. The question, he said, was a question of degree and not of kind. This University he said, is for the spread of Western education and they were to consider, therefore, the material and environments and if they took them in account they would say that they would not produce better results and that they could not except better results. That did not mean that he was satisfied with the results. As a matter of fact he was not satisfied. He said he had the experience of students and he thought that the main root of evil was in schools. He said that in schools they ought to teach certain subjects in the vernacular to produce better results. He said they had tried that experiment in the Poona English schools and were teaching sience in Marathi, the result of which was a complete success.

Continuing, he observed that unless the character of secondary instruction was changed, they could not touch the colleges. In theory, he agreed with the Government in abolishing the Marticulation Examition, but as a practical question, there were insuperable difficulties. Some day, he said, it would be well to do away with the Matric, but at the present it would lead to nothing short of chaos.

He then came to the college course. In that he was largely in agreement with the Government. He thought the three examinations were too many and were a great strain on the minds of the young men. He was of opinion that the Previous should be done away with. He said that the Ancient History must be made compulsory. He observed that unless the young men studied Greek and Roman History at college, it would not be possible for them to understand Western eduction, and Western civilisation for the liberalising of the mind, he said, it was essential to make the young men understand the ancient civilisation which lay in Greek and Roman History. Besides, he said, constitutional history must be learnt and learnt very well.

Continuing, he said that the curriculum did need remodelling, but the storm, he thought was not justified.

In conclusion he said that it would be a mistake to do away with the Matric and ancient history and it would be well to do away with the Previous.

The Senate meeting then adjourned to Friday next.

THE ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.

Speech by Sir O'Moore Creagh.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, January 19.

A meeting on behalf of the Royal Army Temperance Association was held last evening in the Fort William parade ground, the Commander-in-Chief presided and several British regiments from Barrackpur, Chingrikhal and Fulta attended. Addressing the men His Excellency said :—"Of the advantages of temperance there can be no doubt all agree on this subject. Many however argue that temperane must not mean total abstinence, but it must never be forgotten that the use of alcohol begets a desire for alcohol and this cannot be resisted by some individuals. It is therefore a most dangerous thing to trifle with, as it induces not only deterioration of the quality of soldiers but it injures their health and the nation by affecting their progeny. For there is not the slightest doubt that the alcoholic tendency is hereditary. The Commander-in-Chief thus concluded a rather lengthy speech :—"I need not tell you that it has my best support and will always have any aid in my power. The advice that I would give you to-night is this, that every man who has joined the Association must induce also his comrades to join it because it is well-known to all officers and I think to all men that the more the association in each unit increases in numbers the more the efficiency of that unit increases. This is the first time that I have had the pleasure of addressing my comrades of the British army since my arrival in India,"

SUPPOSED TRAIN THIEF CAUGHT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, January 22.

An up-countryman named Damjan, aged 28, believed to belong to a professional gang of running train thieves, was arrested late last night in the 17th Up Mogul Sarai passenger train on E. I. Railway, the train had left Howrah Station yesterday evening at 10-18 and when running between Serampore and Sheoraphuli station. The accused, a stout man, jumped into a third class bogie carriage through the offside window near Serampore new station now under construction. This resulted in confusion among the passengers and a ticket collector who was going up to Bandel on special duty interrogated the man as to who he was. The man assumed a threatening attitude and was arrested at the next station.

THE "KASHMIR" DISASTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, January 22.

The Captain of the ill-fated steamer "Kashmir" and the representatives of the Irrawadi Flotilla Co., returned to-day from the scene of the recent disaster, salvage operations being abandoned. The Marine Superintendent of the Company and Colonel M.Williams, Government Inspector of Explosives,are at present at Dedaye. Altogether ten lives were lost among the crew of the steamer and the launch "Kelso" which went to her assistance. No bodies of passengers were found and now it is thought all landed safely.

THE Y. W. C. A. IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, January 22.

Under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Erle, the Annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association was held this afternoon at which Lady Minto was present. In the course of his speech the President said that he was able to secure for the Association a Government grant of Rs. 4,50,000.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

BRITISH CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

The Naval Defence Question.

SPEECH BY THE EARL OF CREWE.

LONDON, January 9.

The Earl of Crewe, Secretary of State for the Colonies, speaking at Port Smouth, said the Government knew that the German naval shipbuilding programme was a formidable one, and, through Mr. Mulliner's firm and other sources it was aware that Krupp's had accelerated their work. It was, however, not the duty of the Admiralty to advertise these facts, but to watch, and act as necessity arose. The Admiralty and the Government had to keep their eyes on the danger point of 1912, when Germany would have seventeen Dreadnoughts to Great Britain's twenty afloat.

"The acceleration of the German programme" he continued, "represents a formidable state of things because of Great Britain's heavy task in building up something in the nature of a new navy to keep a margin ahead of other countries. We do not deny the gravity of the situation. The Naval Estimates for 1910-11 cannot and will not be light. The British and the German Governments are sincerely desirous to be friendly, but it is impossible to shut our eyes to the fact that the ideals of the two nations might come into conflict. It is therefore necessary to be fully prepared but we must not make ourselves the laughing stock of the whole world. Mr. Balfour does not seem to realise the advantage of delay in the building of Dreadnoughts."

MR. McKENNA REPLIES TO CRITICISMS.

Mr. Reginald Mckenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, addressing his constituents on Friday at Pontnewydd (in Monmouthshire), denied that the Admiralty had tried to drive Mr. Mulliner out of business in consequence of his having made reports of Germany's accelerated shipbuilding operation. Many of the statements made by Mr. Robert Blatchford in comparing the British and German navies were grossly untrue. Referring to the assertion that the German seamen were better trained than the British, Mr. McKenna said Mr. Blatchford forgot that British sailors served for 22 years while the German sailors—conscripts—served for three years.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER'S VIEWS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, speaking at Toronto yesterday, said he was not aware of what was at the back of the Kaiser's head. He might be preparing for war; but if he were true to his own words that blood was thicker than water, he (Sir Wilfrid, did not believe he intended to attack the family from which he had sprung. When France humiliated Germany, England's alliance saved the latter. He could conceive Germany having a secret against France because the French armies had overridden the fatherland. The British policy in the past would not be forgotten by the German people. Nevertheless, British naval supremacy was essential to the security of commerce, and was a pledge to the world for the good of the world.

LORD LANSDOWNE ATTACKS THE LIBERALS.

Speaking at Salisbury Lord Lansdowne protested against the prejudice and class hatred which, he alleged, the Liberals were endeavouring to set up during the present election as a substitute for the rotten eggs of former times. No British interest would be safe if the Lords were only empowered to delay for a few months the passage of Bills sent up to them. The Liberals, filled with aspiration for peace, had allowed our naval construction to lapse to such an extent that, he believed it would be virtually impossible to overtake the start secured by other Powers. In 1906 £6,000,000 worth of property had changed hands in the estate market. How could there be a monopoly in land with such transactions every day?

The Late Sir F. Darley.

APPRECIATION OF HIS SERVICES TO THE EMPIRE.

The remains of the late Sir Frederick Darley, Chief Justice of New South Wales, were interred in the family vault at Dublin yesterday. Captain Collins represented the Commonwealth at the funeral. Messages of condolence with the family and expressing appreciation of the late Judge's service to the Empire were received from the Prince and Princess of Wales, Lord Crewe (Secretary of State for the Colonies.) Lord Northcote, Sir Reginald Talbot, and others. The memorial service at Knights bridge was attended by a large congregation, which included Mrs. Arthur Whitehead, Mrs. Algernon Hanbury, the Misses Darley, Lord and Lady Durley, Lord Ashbourne. Mr. T. A. Coghlan (Agent-General for New South Wales), Sir Charles P. Lucas (Head of the Dominions Department of the Colonial Office), Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont, Admiral Sir Nathaniel Bowden-Smith, and Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge.

American Trusts.

PRESIDENT TAFT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

President Taft, in a message to the United States Congress, recommends the creation of a Court of Commerce to try all railroad cases arising out of the Interstate Commerce Commission's orders, the court to be analagous to the recently-authorised United States Customs Court with its decisions subject to review by the Supreme Court. He proposes that the Interstate Commerce Commission should have power to fix rates and to readjust the classifications of merchandise after complaints have been made. He recommends an extension of the scope of the Employer's Liability Act to facilitate law suits. While he does not ask for any change in the Anti-Trust Law, he suggests the Federal incorporation of large business enterprises. The latter is recognised a long step forwardr.

The World's Frozen Meat Trade.

Weddell's "Annual Review of the Meat Trade" estimates the total out put during last year from the world's freezing works at 501,371 tons of which 488,720 tons came to the United Kingdom. "The general improvement in trade during the last quarter of 1909 has already" the report continues, "caused a freer consumption of meat and it is hoped the improvement will develop because it is probable that the United Kingdom will have to absorb the whole of the world's output. The better consumptive demand, which may be expected, ought to cause some recovery in values."

Melbourne Harbour Facilities.

MR. DAVIDSON'S INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. Davidson (Inspector-General for Public Works in Victoria) and Sir William Matthews (consulting engineer), have formulated a scheme to deal with the passenger and cargo traffic of Port Melbourne. The details will be sufficiently advanced to enable Mr. Davidson to take the complete proposals with him when he leaves for Melbourne early next month. Sir Edward Raban (Admiralty Director of Works) has arranged a detailed scheme for a graving dock at Port Melbourne, and is drawings are well advanced. Mr. Davidson, accompanied by Sir John Taverner (Agent-General for Victoria), has started for Antwerp, Hamburg, and Rotterdam, to inspect the harbour facilities in those ports.

M. Harriman's Widow.

GIFT TO NEW YORK.

London, January 8.

The widow of the late Mr. E. H. Hariman, American millionaire and railway magnate, has given 10.000 acres of land for the formation of a public park int New York in addition to £200.000 for its upkeep. Other millionaires and the State of New York have raised a further £800, 000 to make the new park the finest in the world. The park will extend for 50 miles along the banks of the Hudson River.

MOHURRUM IN BOMBAY.

No Tabut Procession.

EXCELLENT POLICE BANDOBUST.

On the last New Moon, day Mohurrum commenced and the work of constructing tabuts started from that date. For the last five years there has been a dispute between the Borahs and the Sunni section of the Mahomedans who make the tabuts, with music playing, in front of the Borah's Masjid in Doctor Street. Until last year the Borahs protested against the tabutwallas being particularly noisy and boisterous when their processions passed the Borah Mosque, but nothing was done. On the contrary during the ten days of Mohurrum and particularly "the night of the Slaughter" and the day of the immersion of tabuts the Borahs lived in a feeling of insecurity and dared not stir out or witness the tabut procession as other communities could do fearlessly. The situation became so grave that in 1908 the tabuts could not be immersed and the procession was not started. The police had to fire on the mob who had become riotous and the military was called out. The authorities then took up the question and a Mohurrum Committee was appointed. This Committee humoured the tabutwallas so much that they had all their own way and the police were particularly asked not to interfere with the processionists; the music was played more loudly and for a much longer time when each individual toliwalla's company and tabut came in front of the Borahs' Mosque.

Owing to a very wise "farman", a holy order issued by the Mulla Sahib, the spiritual head of the Borahs,this community endured every thing silently leaving it to the authorities to remedy their grievance.

A better course was then adopted and the principal and leading Mahomedan citizens who would exercise control over and idfluence the tabutwallas were called together. Mr. Edwardes, the Commissioner of Police, was present at the gathering which was held a few days before the Mohurrum commenced. The Commissioner was invited to the Chair and he addressed the assembly which included over 8,000 Mahomedans who were interested in the construction of tabuts and in the organization of the tabut procession. It was there agreed that the tabuts would be allowed to pass through Doctor Street, provided the music was stopped when they came in front of the Mosque. Speeches were made by several Mahomedan gentlemen present there and Mr. Edwardes was congratulated upon bringing about an amicable settlement about a long standing source of trouble.

But a sudden change of attitude was noticed among some of the toliwallas, specially those who belonged to the Rungari Mohulla Bengalpura and Koisa Mohulla, who refused to go through Doctor Street if music was not permitted near the Borahs' Mosque. The Commissioner of Police was asked to permit them to play music near that Mosque on the plea that it had been customary to do so for over 20 years. But Mr. Edwardes remained firm and intimated that the police orders issued in accordance with mutual amicable arrangement should be adhered to and any infringement thereof would be dealt with severely.

Thursday night it was discovered by the police that the Mahomedans were combining and those who used to pass through Doctor Street and stop music near the Mosque joined the agitators against the prohibitory order. The Borah Imam Sandal procession was not started, and the police after waiting until 3 o'clock in the morning left the piquets leaving a few men at various posts to preserve order.

Friday night the position was unaltered. All tabuts were expected to be paraded through the streets and the localities,for which a police permit had been granted. But until midnight none started and the tabuts were kept firm on their respective pedestals.

Great excitement prevailed and very large crowds of people were moving about the streets all expecting something unforeseen to happen. But the police bundobust was excellent. Two companies of the Gloucester Regiment were in readiness at the Police Headquarters, Market, in case of immergency.

Mr. Aston, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Phiroze Hoshung Dastur, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, and Mr.F.Oliviera, Presidency Magistrates, were also with the police at the various piquets until the small hours of the morning, but nothing, untoward happened. The night passed off quietly and the Katal-ki-Rat "the Night of the Slaughter" did not see the usual torch-light procession of tabuts nor was any disorder noticed.

Saturday afternoon was fixed for the immersion of the tabuts and the police were fully prepared. The usual notification stopping vehicular traffic in certain streets, had been issued, various police officers had been deputed to several localities to accompany the respective tabuts and all arrangements made. The public were prepared to see the "tajias" but the procession was not to be started.

The tabutwallas were determined as on the previous night not to remove the "tajias" and they remained obstinate. About sunset, as is done on similar occasions where the "tajias" arre not taken to the seashore for emersion, a little water was sprinkled and the tabuts were dismantled on the very places where they stood.

The excitement not having altogether subsided the police piquets still continue and the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioners and all the other officers and men of the Bombay Police have now been at their post night and day for the last 12 days.

THE SEIZURE OF PISTOLS IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, January 23.

In consequence of Dowray disclosing to the City Police of a pistol having been thrown into a well, they worked hard all last night in dragging the well and succeeded in recovering a Browning automatic pistol in a well at Bhawanipet. 25 cartridges were also recovered at the same time. The police are confident that they will still succeed in recovering the remaining pistols. The Police are working admirably and instituting searching enquiries. A pleader in the city, it is also believed, will soon be arrested.

THE NEW CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, January 22.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has selected Subedar Major Sirdar Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., 69th Punjabis, and Resaldar Sirdar Hira Singh, 30th Lancers, from a large number of applicants for two of the three appointments to be made as Extra Assistant Cantonment Magistrates. Both these Indian officers belong to old and respected families of the Punjab, have direct Commissions in the Army and have a distinguished record of service. They will be posted for their period of instruction to Meerut and Amballa respectively. The third appointment will be filled by a Gurkha Officer who will be selected shortly.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

The management have presented an excellent programme for the week. Shakespear's "Othello" as played by some of the best Italian artistes amidst natural scenery is, of course, the centre of attraction, but the comic part of the current programme is superb. The fun is extraordinarily good and keeps the whole house in roars of laughter. The spectators laughed at the last two nights' shows more than perhaps they ever did before and many were quite convulsed. Many were afraid their sides would burst and declared they had never before seen a show funnier or exciting more laughter. A lovely panoramic view of the rocks and scenery of the famous City of Biarritz is another attraction on the screen and the pathetic item is supplied by "a good hearted boy." The other items are all worthy of the good name of Excelsior, but as has been already stated "Othello" is an admirable Cinematographic work.

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The Bombay Gazette.

Monday, 24th January, 1910

THE PROGRESS OF THE FIGHT.

UP to midnight on Saturday the Unionists had captured a hundred seats against the Liberals' ten, and stood with a majority in the new House of five above Liberals and Labourites combined—a fact which, failing a coalition with the Nationalists, seems to indicate that the Unionists may be sent into office, if not power, and that coalition judging from Mr. Redmond's remarks at Dublin seems impossible, except on humiliating terms. Still there were then 180 results to be declared and it is practically a toss-up which of the two main parties will be called upon to form a Ministry. The main feature of the polls of the last two days has been the large proportion of the electorate which has exercised the franchise, showing that party agents are leaving no stone unturned to bring every available vote to the poll. Doubtless in the counties the Unionists have had the advantage, as one paper points out of the use of motor-cars, wherewith to carry electors living at a distance from the centres to the ballot-box. Every little helps. But the margin in some of the elections is also remarkable. Big Liberal majorities have given place to bigger Unionist ones, while in the Liberal gain reported from Brigg the majority has only been changed from 116 to 237. But Brigg's Liberal gain is not of very much account, as indicating any remarkable change of political feeling. Men more than measures seem to make an impression on the electors, for Brigg only became Unionist at last election and put in Sir Berkeley Sheffield at a by-election. The Unionist gain in West Perthshire changed a Liberal majority of 803 to a Unionist 1,298; Bridgwater, a Liberal 17 to a Unionist 1,679. Colne Valley gain is one in name only, as Mr. Grayson, Labourite, has had to make room for a Liberal. Harwich, on the other hand, turned 342 Liberal surplus to 1,149 Unionist. Whilst at South Tyrone, a Liberal 283 becomes a Unionist 284, at Enfield no less than 3,358 turned colour. The margin at Leek is but ten, but to arrive at that result it was necessary to wipe out a former Liberal majority of 1,474. At Sleaford Unionism counts 1,558 new adherents. As may be imagined Saffron Walden Unionists were overjoyed at the gaining a victory of 272, for it is the first election since the Redistribution Act of 1885 that they have won. East Lindsey shows 1,137 converts to Unionism and Leominster 859.

Sunday's telegrams brought news of the return of three Unionits, eight Liberals and six Nationalists and a Liberal gain at Pudsey. Among the most noteworthy of the Unionist gains recorded in the day's result are those of Tilbury, Newbury and Wells In the first of these there were 3,971 converts, in the second 2,760 and at the last 1,680. The Isle of Wight's 18 majority was achieved by removing a Liberal 1,561 and Mr. Hammersley's victory at Woodstock was won by the conversion of 441, at last election to 720 on the other side. North Ayrshire result is remarkable inasmuch as it shows the constituency is less enamoured of a Labour representative than formerly, Mr. Brown's supporters having dwindled down from 2,684 to 1,801. Faversham shows 3,878 turncoats and Kentsford 1,834, Wycombe 3,769, Dorchester 2,056, Eastbourne 2,934, Ripon 1,756 and among other witnesses to the change of political colour must be mentioned Wilton's 1,381, Rugby's 1,479, Richmond's 1,183, Antrim's 1,172, Wirral's 3,148, Lowestoft's 1,841. Pudsey's Liberal victory is not quite so great as appears, as though Liberal in 1906, when Mr. Whiteley retired eighteen months ago Mr. Oddy, Unionist, was practically given the seat by the Liberals being split by a Labour candidate, who took away 1,292 votes which let in Mr. Oddy by 83, whereas Mr. Ogden, might have won with twelve hundred and more to spare.

TURKISH REFORM IN ASIA MINOR.

IN the *Westminster Gazette*, we find a most interesting description of the reforms which are proceeding under the new Turkish regime in the Asiatic villayets of the Empire. The article has been written by a special correspondent who has studied the subject on the spot, and it appears that a really serious effort is being made to remedy the principal abuses, to which the late administration was subject. The first step has been to reform the courts of law. In the capital of each vilayet there is a Lower Court, divided into civil and criminal branches, and a Court of Appeal, similarly divided. In each branch there were a president and four other members, each of whom received a salary of a little over £2 a month in the Lower Court and £3-10-0 per month in the Court of Appeal. The abuses, to which such a system was open in a country like Turkey, are obvious. Not only did the judges make use of their positions to benefit their own private businesses, but they were not above accepting gifts from intending litigants. Now, with salaries advanced to £12-10-0 per month in the Appellate Court and between £8 and £9 in the Lower, the Government expect to procure men of sound legal knowledge and higher moral calibre, who will devote their whole attention to legal work. These new officials are all being appointed in Constantinople, and some have already arrived in the villayets. The result is that bribery and corruption are already reported to be less rife than formerly, and legal business proceeds more rapidly. This will be, of course, a very expensive reform to the Government, but obviously, if a stop can be put to the bribing of judges, the Government will be able to divert a proportion of the money hitherto spent in that manner to itself by means of legitimate taxation.

The reform of the police and gendarmerie is another matter of the greatest importance, which has been undertaken by European officers lent to the Government by foreign Powers. The old commandants are being removed and more reliable officers appointed in their stead, while efforts are also being made to improve the personnel of the rank and file. The number of men employed is to be considerably increased and in future all ranks are to be well and regularly paid. The greatest difficulty, which is being encountered—and it is an enormous one—is, of course, that of finding dependable honest men to replace the officials who are being removed. It is an obstacle which can be overcome only by the lapse of time, but in the meantime any improvement which the reforming policy of the Young Turks may effect will be more than welcome to the misgoverned peoples of Asia Minor.

THE CHIEFS AND SEDITION.

GOVERNMENT has just published the letter the Viceroy addressed to the great Ruling Princes of India, and their replies thereto, on the subject of sedition in India. The idea was not the adoption of any general rules of a general course of action—which, it is recognised, would create endless difficulties even were a general policy desirable—but an interchange of opinions with a view to mutual co-operation, though as a rule each State should deal with its own problems. The Nizam of Hyderabad, in his reply, urges the necessity of issuing Press Communiques for the purpose of imparting accurate information as to Government measures, with a view of correcting mis-statements, the suppression of mischievous literature and the supervision of itinerant agitators. The Maharaja of Bikanir is in favour of more unity of action between Government and States and a campaign of instruction. The Gaekwar of Baroda shows that the course adopted in his State resembles that adopted in British territory. While several Chiefs declare their States to be free from sedition, the Maharaja of Mysore expresses himself firmly determined to prevent sedition and seditious writings, by short and sharp procedure without the assistance of the law courts. He has tried it with success. The Raja of Dewas would exercise more stringent control of the Vernacular Press, and is a strong believer in the efficacy of deportation and of summary punishment as quite suited to the country. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior intends to form vigilance committees composed of different communities. The Maharaja of Kashmir has faith in the personal influence of Chiefs, but would put down inflammatory literature. All seem agreed as to the necessity for procedure such as is prescribed by the Criminal Act Amendment Act of 1908 in dealing with cases of sedition, the prevention of publicity, and there can be no doubt that the method, which is for the first time to be resorted to in this presidency, in connection with the Nasik case, is approved by the principal Ruling Chiefs. The replies of the Chiefs show this, if nothing else and the views they express furnish the best possible answer to those probably well-meaning people at Home who object to any course which may not inaccurately be described as un-English.

THE MOHURRUM.

WHILST commiserating with law-abiding Mussalmans on losing an opportunity of celebrating their annual religious ceremony in a peaceful and orderly manner, we must congratulate the police on the success of their efforts to prevent a collision between the rival section of the Mahomedan community—and the remainder of the population on the luck which gave them a change of programme for their entertainment which they had not anticipated. Instead of the same dreary round of tom-tom and taboot and crowds of dusty persons, they had as fine a display of police and military strength as has been seen in Bombay—since the riots of 1893—and huge concourses of clean and gorgeously dressed spectators. Every disappointment has its compensation and those who merely desired to go sight-seeing, and found soldiers and police instead of toliwallas and tigermen, scored. Whether those, who wished to play music in Doctor-street and were not allowed, were anxious to make an active demonstration of their disapproval can only be a matter of conjecture. If they had tried they could not have succeeded, for there was a minion of the law for every one of them and, as in Belfast, "a blow would have been returned before it had been struck." Those who are interested in taboots had the opportunity of inspecting them standing in their places at leisure and taboot owners too were benefited; their structures remain untarnished by immersion and renovation for next year will be a much less serious expense than it would have been. So, really, it is a matter for congratulation all round—or very nearly. One thing seems clear, which is, that Doctor-street must for all time be closed against musical Mohurrum processions. One road which leads to the sea is as good as another, even if the latter has been used for twenty years. The route taken by processions is of no importance whatever, from a religious point of view, and the sooner that Mahomedan leaders impress that fact on their followers the better. Let it be done now, that next Mohurrum there may be nothing approaching friction.

THE TRADE OF BURMA.

ACCORDING to the administration Report of Burma for the year 1908 1909, it was a period of very considerable general prosperity. The yield of petroleum rose by over twenty-four million gallons representing nearly one hundred and four lakhs of rupees and the exploitation of the Yenangyaung fields gives promise of even greater increases. Gold dredging, too, was far more profitable, the increase in value of gold recovered on that in the previous year being well over two and a half lakhs the approximate value recovered being four lakhs and a half. That there are hopes of big things from Burma as it gradually becomes opened up cannot be doubted in view of the keenness shown by firms to acquire rights. The number of applications during the year ending the 31st March, 1909, for prospecting licenses was 69, for mining leases 15, for exploring licenses 7, and for dredging leases 2, and one application for the renewal of an exploring, and three applications for the renewal of prospecting licenses were received. Eleven prospecting licenses and three exploring licenses were renewed during the same period. Forty-eight new prospecting licenses, fourteen exploring licenses, and three mining leases were issued. Of a total number of 134 applications dealt with during the year in 68 or just over 50 per cent. the object was patroleum or mineral oil. Other minerals sought for were gold, silver, lead, tin and antimony. A mining lease of 640 acres in the Pakokku District was granted to Messrs. Finlay, Fleming and Co., as agents for the Burma Oil Co., Ld. The mineral to be worked on the area is patroleum. A gold mining lease over an area of nine square miles near Myitson in the Ruby Mines District was issued to the Shweli Gold Dredging and Mining Syndiate, but the necessary capital has yet to be found. A lease to mine for silver and lead in a small area of the Jeurighwe State in the Southern Shan States was granted to two Shans for five years and several other similar licenses were granted. The valume of the overland trade of Burma declined slightly in the year of report in comparison with the previous year. The aggregate value of imports and exports was 517·33 lakhs as compared with 533·90 lakhs in 1907-08. The value of the imports was nearly the same in the two years, 256·27 lakhs in 1908-09 and 256·91 in 1907-08, but the value of the exports fell by 16 lakhs from 277 to 261 lakhs. Trade was dull throughout the year, having been hampered by an outbreak of plague at Mandalay this affecting the trade with the frontier countries. But despite this decline there are indications that there need be no fear of the depression being lengthy, in fact it is already almost entirely past.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Minto went to Barrackpore on Saturday evening. His Excellency first attended the races and Her Excellency, the Young Women's Christian Association.

IT is understood that the Viceroy will remain in Calcutta without a break up to the end of March.

THE Government of India have decided to proceed with the Patents Bill and Electricity Bill during the cold weather season.

MR D. BALARD has accepted the Vice Presidentship of the Anglo-Indian Empire League, Mysore Branch.

MR. GASCOIGNE LYNDE, of Messrs. T. A. Taylor and Co., Madras, an exceptionally clever and enthusiastic amateur photographer, has been awarded a Gold Medal, a Silver Medal and a Bronze Medal for exhibits at the Calcutta Salon.

MR. M. S. GUBBAY, C. S., Under Secretary, Commerce Department, goes home on leave this spring and Mr. Woodman, C. S. temporary Deputy Secrerary, Home Office, also takes leave in April.

THE Khusab boat bridge over the Jhelum was washed away on the 17th by a sudden flood which was very extraordinary at this season of the year. The river quite suddenly rose over 8 feet and the bridge was unable to withstand the rush of water. Twenty-two boats were washed away.

News from the Frontier states that the Amir intends to form a new cantonment at Khakai Jahar in the neighbourhood of Jagdalak which will command the road through the Khurd Kabul defile. The Garrison is to consist of a battery of artillery, a regiment of cavalry and two battalions of infantry.

WHEN the re-organisation of the Telegraph Department comes into force the number of Officers at Headquarters in Calcutta will be reduced, the direction will consist of the Director-General and two Directors, one for Construction and another for Traffic and a Personal Assistant. The post of Deputy Director-General and two Deputy Directers will be abolished. The newly created circle officers will be selected next week.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

FRANCE'S WORK FOR PEACE.

Germany and Mr. Balfour.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JANUARY 8.

The usual reception of officials by the President of the Republic at the Elysee on the Jour de l'An has been held. This reception, the chief feature of which is the visit of the Corps Diplomatique, is of more than ordinary interest this year, as will presently be perceived. While a dense throng was admiring the carriages of the Ambassadors which were waiting in the Avenue Gabriel, Sir Francis Bertie's gala equippage being the one which by far attracted the most notice, as the whole turn-out was extremely smart, the Diplomatists were, through their Doyen the Marquis del Muni, the Spanish Ambassador, paying a compliment to the head of the French nation which has never hitherto been heard within the walls of the Palace. After the expression of the usual good wishes, the Marquis del Muni went on to say that the tenth year of the century was opening under better auspices than its predecessor. Peace was not been distrubed. Peoples and Governments have worked to prevent the explosion of conflicts which at some moments seemed to be imminent. They have succeeded in this, but not without difficulty. Responding to the lofty designs which her mission imposes on her France has not ceased to intervene in favour of concord, with an action so moderating and so full of tact that in maintaining the balance she has removed prejudices, and has paved the way to ententes. The strom has gone bly the emotion has calmed down. The world, wishes to live in peace, but much uncertainty, even-anxiety, still floats in space. Many a problem remains to be solved; many a possible conflict has yet to be averted in the domestic existence of the peoples, as also in their mutual relations. It is the mission of the diplomacy of the whole world to ward off these conflicts. It will, I am sure, continue to fulfil its duties to contribute by constant, arduous, and sometimes painful work to the realisation of international justice. The assurance that every difficulty contains its own solution encourages us to seek this solution, but for its discovery what efforts of mind and will are necessary! What patience to rebuild what some event may compromise and even demolish! What sacrific of amour proper! What hopes and disappointments in this silent labour of diplomacy, for which it does not always get credit! And its difficulties increase every day, as new elements are incessantly intervening in the public life of the peoples, not only in their domestic affairs, but also in their international relations.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Naturally, M. Fallieres's reply was of quite equal interest. After expressing his acknowledgments for these good wishes, he proceeded:

It has been a special pleasure to me to here that you, Monsieur l'Ambassadeur, recognise the efforts made by France not to remain inferior to her mission, and to infuse, wherever her action has been exercised, the spirit of concord and of moderation which dispels misunderstandings and paves the way to lasting ententes. It is to perseverance in this path that our foreign policy will apply itself, certain as it is of being seconded in its task by the deplomacy of the whole world. No doubt the necessity for the diplomacy of the present time to work under the conditions which you have well defind increases its incessantly-growing difficulties, but nothing can weary its patience, check its inexhaustible resources, or diminish its devotion to all its duties. Better than anyone, judging from the eminent men who are accredited to the Government of the Republic I can testify to the qualities which diplomacy evinces every day—rare vigilance in preventing conflicts, sustained attention in defending interests without exciting irritating susceptibilities; a lofty conception of the requirements and aspirations of our time, which is so much bent on peace, social justice, and liberty; a consummate experience, which gives so much value to an excellent collaboration, the fruits of which we are happy to gather.

GERMAN COMMENT ON MR. BALFOUR'S SPEECH.

No utterance in the English election campaign has been so widely commented on in Berlin as Mr. Balfour's Hanley speech. The Press as a whole seizes on the Unionist leader's statement that the heads of the great industrial concerns in this country had informed him that Germany would never allow Great Britain to adopt Tariff Reform, and deny that there is any desire here to interfere in what is an internal British affair. The chief Conservative organ, the "Kreuszeitung," says that the great bulk of the German population would accommodate itself to a British tariff with unconcern, for, "so long as the purchasing power of the German market develops as in the past, no serious danger threatens German industry or commerce." Similar views are expressed in a number of other papers of various shades of plitical opinion.

The "Kreuzzeitung" says it regrets the diplomatic dialectics by which Mr. Balfour, while cleverly saying himself, yet managed to serve the ends of the professional warmongers, for his heaters and commentators will lay stress, not on the fact that Mr. Balfour personally does not believe in the danger of war, but on his assertain that foreign statesmen and diplomatists are of opinion that Germany will provoke war, and that this view is shared by Germans at the head of important undertaking. The journal adds:—"In view of the sensation created by this declaration by the former Unionist Premier, it is also to be regretted that Mr. Balfour could not bring himself to disclose the names of the Germans who threatened war in the case of Tariff Reform being introduced in the United Kingdom. There are, indeed, people in Germany who are capable of foolish utterances on Tariff Reform and other subjects, and who do their own country a dis-service by interference in an internal affair of a foreign country. Apart from this very small percentage, representing purely commercial interests the overwhelmingly great majority of the steady-going industrious German people will be able to accommodate themselves to the eventuality of British Tariff Reform with equanimity. So long as the power of absorption of the German markets continues to develop as it has hitherto, no serious danger thretens German industry or German trade.

The Conservative *Post* remarks: As we are dealing with an election speech, the leader of the British Conservatives must be allowed some license, but when he said that Germans at the head of important undertakings had declared that Germany would not allow England to adopt Tariff Reform, Mr. Balfour went too far—much too far. Every intelligent German knows that the introduction of Mr. Chamberlain's Tariff Reform scheme in England is purely a question of British internal politics, which concerns neither Germany nor any other Power.

The *National Zeitung* complains that Mr. Balfour, while assuming the air of speaking in a friendly and mediatory spirit, yet goads on the anti-German instincts of the mass of the electors. What other meaning the journal asks, has the talk of German industrialists, who have declared themselves as opponents of English Tariff Reform? No one credits such fairy tales. We are sorry for Englishmen who are taken in by them. Mr. Balfour's peace speech differs not a hairbreadth from the war scare utterances of his Conservative friends in the Upper and Lower Houses.

ENGLAND AND GERMANY THE NAVAL QUESTION.

Undeterred by official and semi-official dementis from both sides of the North Sea and the scornful incredulity of the German Press, Dr. Paul Rohrbach reiterates his assertion that "the conviction that Germany had in principle retreated before England on the naval question was decisive" in inducing Turkey to grant the Lynch concession and agree to an alteration of route of the Bagdad Railway. He now states: "Shortly before the retirement of Prince Bulow it was intimated from an English source at Constantinople that adequate proofs existed of the willingness of Germany to make concessions to the English standpoint on the naval question. This communication was associated with a commentary arising out of the events of November, 1908, on the foreign policy of Germany, in the attitude of which it was said a change was taking place in favour of English interests. We need not repeat here the particulars, which referred to a certain quarter concerned in German policy. With regard to this English intimation to Turkey, it may be remarked that when Prince Bulow laid down the direction of German policy the negotiations with England had already got beyond the stage of vague pourparlers, committing neither side, and had reached the point of the actual draft of texts. Whether, and to what extent, they formally expressed that the existing Germman Naval Law would not be carried out we will not discuss further here. The only important thing is the fact that English policy, as a consequence of the state of affairs that had been reached, believed that it had a right to leave out of account in the Turkish Orient the German counterstrokes against the realisation of British plans in the Middle East." If this communication had appeared in certain Chauvinistic sheets without a signature it might safely have been put down as a particularly adroit example of a political manœuvre which is very frequently employed here. This consists in announcing as an accomplished fact something which you hope to avert. Those familiar with the psychological subleties of German politics will see at a glance how that effect might be produced in the present case. Dr. Rohrach, however, accepts full responsibility for the above statement, and in the light of his past record he deserves to be read as meaning what he says.

NAVY LEAGUE MESSAGE.

In strong contrast to Dr. Rohrbach's story is the New year's message of the Navy league which, it should be remembered, has since the sacrifice of the too zealous General Keim, been more than ever under the thumb of the Ministry of Marine. It describes the reports of an impending Anglo-German arrangement as "a dangerous game, which makes it the duty of every patriot to suppress all efforts that might be interpreted abroad as weakness," and continues:—"What man and what party would take upon themselves the odium of committing or allowing an act the inevitable consequence of which would be a weaking of our prestige among the nations? What party could, in view of the next Reichstag elections, undertake to support the policy of reducing our strength at sea or abandoning other important interests in the vain hope of thereby removing antagonism which lies in the very vital conditions of the two nations? This conflict has lasted too long, and too much has been written and spoken about it for even those who live far removed from public life not to have recognised that we have here to do, not with mere passing dissensions, but with questions of existence. Questions of such importance demand firm nerves and far-seeing eyes. As such a moment anxious regard for others should not be allowed a place in the foreground: and in the presence of the vastness and significance of our vital interests, the calculation whether the armament of our nation cannot be made cheaper is a futile undertaking, and especially if it is undertaken from the point of view whether we might not in that way secure the favour of our rich cousin. Pettifogging considerations have no place in politics, and where they prevail they usher in an epoch of decay. Thus Holland fell from the summit of its power as soon as it dealt with the naval question in a peddling spirit."

And so on. It almost looks as if General Keim had broken loose again, and assuredly Admiral Koester, president of the League, will have something to say to the scribe who discharges such inflammable stuff at a moment when the Government, whatever its secret motives may be, seems really anxious to avoid stimulation of the old controversy. It should be added that the effusions of the Navy League are always ignored by the great bulk of the Press, and this latest one appears only in the *Tagliche Rundchau*, which at present is engaged in a systematic and virulent attack, chiefly, though not solely, apropos of the Mannesmann affair, on the Foreign Secretary, upon whom the Emperor has conferred a step up in the Order of the Red Eagle.

Cordial telegrams of New Year congratulation have been exchanged between the Chief Burgomastar of Berlin and the present and ex-Lord Mayors of London.

RUSSIAN WAR CLAIM.

Russia has no reason to be dissatisfied with the action of the German Foreign Office in the Anhalt affair. With a steamer of this name, Captain Hellfeld, an ex-German army officer, undertook to run the blockade of Vladivostok. Before he reached the Far East, however, the war was at an end, and a dispute arose as to the payment of the large sum which had been agreed upon for the successful performance of the contract. As the vessel was lying at Kiau-Chao the matter came before the courts there. The Russian Government sued for the surrender of the "Anhalt" and her cargo, while the captain replied with a counter-claim for the amount mentioned in the agreement. By the lower court judgment was given for Russia, but this was reversed on appeal in the absence of the plaintiff. Captain Hellfeld thereupon obtained from the courts of Berlin distress against the Russian Government account with Messrs. Mendelssohn of Berlin. At this point the Russian Government entered a protest with the German Foreign Office, which has referred the matter to the court for the settlement of disputes as to jurisdiction. By some means or other the *Vossische Zeitung* has got hold of the memorandum of Herr von Schoen, conveying the reference. This adopts the Russian standpoint throughout. It argues that the Kiau-Chao judgment exceeded the jurisdiction of the court in the first place, because no Government can be cited before a foreign tribunal, except with its own consent, which was not given in the present case. Contrary to the opinion held by many German jurists, it contends that the fact that judgment had been made absolute does not affect the issue. Another argument adduced in support of the Russian case is that the property of a Government is not subject to the power of the State in a foreign country.

(Concluded on page 6.)

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

THE HUNDRED UNIONIST GAINS.

Position Greatly Strengthened

FURTHUR POLLING IN THE COUNTIES.

Another Appeal to the Country Likely.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Exciting scenes took place at Saffron Walden, where the Conservatives secured the first victory, since the redistribution. Colonel Proby was chaired and carried in procession. The Police escorted Mr. Pease to his residence.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

Twenty-four pollings take place to-day.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Fife last night, defended the Budget. He outlined the Government's social programme and twice used the qualifying phrase, "If we are returned by an adequate majority." Replying to a heckler Mr. Asquith said he considered that the country will not now approve of the Lords rejecting Home Rule.

Mr. Redmond, in a speech at Dublin, said Home Rule was the sole issue. He admitted that the Lords' veto must first be abolished. When that was accomplished he would like to see the Liberal party daring to refuse Home Rule.

Mr. Long, speaking at Swindon, said if Mr. Asquith gave Home Rule to Ireland, it must be similar to Canada and South Africa, which would mean legislative separation.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Torquay, said he was not the least down-hearted. In spite of the feudal screw in the counties, the people of the industrial North would ram the Budget through over the House of Lords.

Mr. Lloyd-George, at Carnarvon, said in view of the results in the industrial centres, he was not merely gratified but elated. The Lords were doomed.

Dr. Macnamara, speaking at Banbury, said the hordes of power and privilege had combined to attack the poor scattered villages, but the labourers would triumph in the end.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain, at Stourbridge, said Tariff Reform was undoubtedly the most interesting question in the country and was bound to come.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Mr. Masterman, speaking at Redhill, said there might be another appeal to the country before many months.

Mr. Churchill, speaking at Truro, was subjected to much interruption. He deprecated comparisons with 1906, but said he was confident of a greater majority than any Government had obtained after vacating office.

Mr. Haldane, who is convalescent, delivered three speeches in East Lothian yesterday.

The *Observer* to-day, urges immediate preparations for another election, six months hence. It suggests that the Unionists should facilitate the passage of the Budget and fight Home Rule and anti-Lords action.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

The following Election results were declared to-night :—

AYR BURGHS.
G. Younger, Unionist............3647
J. Lumsden Liberal................3594
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Bye-election 28 February, 1905
George Younger, C 3,786, Joseph Dobbie, L, 3, 505

LANCASHIRE—ECCLES.
Sir. G. Pollard, Liberal............7094
G. Stuart, Labour...................6683
E. Assinder, Unionist.............3511
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Sir George H Pollard, L 5,841 F Stuttard, C 5,246, Ben Tillett, Lab and Soc 3,985

LANCASHIRE—BOOTLE.
Colonel Sandys, Unionist.........9954
Dr. Permewan, Liberal............8869
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Col Thos Myles Sandys, C 7,821, A P Thomas, L 7,481

LEITH BURGHS.
R. Ferguson, Liberal 7146
Sir Robert Cranston, Unionist...4540
W. Walker, Labour................2724
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Rt Hon L V Harcourt, L, 6,881, J R Kebty-Fletcher, C 4662

LANCASHIRE—ROSENDALE.
Rt. Hon. L.V. Harcourt, Liberal 7185
J. Kebty-Fletcher, Unionist......4695
Bulley, Suffragist..................... 639
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election—Rt Hon L V Harcourt, L 6881 J R Kebty-Fletcher, C 4662

YORKS, KEIGHLEY.
Sir J. Brigg, Liberal 7768
W. Acworth, Unionist............4132
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Sir John Brigg, L, 5,322, W M Ackworth, C, 3,229, W T Newlove, Lab 3,102

RENFREWSHIRE—WEST.
Colonel Greig, Liberal............6480
J. Cunninghame, Unionist.......5631
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Sir Thos Glen Glen-Coats, Bt L 5,858, J C Cunninghame, C 4,490

MIDDLESEX—ENFIELD.
J. P. Newman, Unionist.........12625
J. Branch, Liberal 11383
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—James Branch, L 9790, Co Henry F Bowles, C 7674

INVERNESS BURGHS.
J. Bryce, Liberal...................2440
T. McMicking, Unionist.........1650
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—John Annan Bryce, L 2,304, Rt Hon Sir R Bannatyne, Finlay, G C M, K C, C 1,745

LANCASHIRE—PRESTWICH.
Sir F. Crawley, Liberal 11564
C. Potter, Unionist 8180
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Sir Frederick Chawley, Bt L 10,187, W T Heigas, C 6,024.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE.
S. Robinson, Liberal.................6335
Hon. R. Devereux, Unionist......3865
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Sidney Robinson, L 5,776, Hon R C Devereux, C 4,479

LONDON UNIVERSITY.—(FINAL RESULT.)
Sir P. Magnus, Unionist 2625
Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, Liberal 1928
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Sir Philip Magnus C, 1,940, Sir Mich Foster, K C B, L, 1,816

LEICESTERSHIRE—HARBOROUGH.
R. Lehmann, Liberal 8632
Sir H. Marshall, Unionist 7561
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Rudolf C Lehmann, L 8,380 Charles H Dixon, C 6,382

GLAMORGANSHIRE—RHONDDA.
Rt. Hon. W. Abraham, Labour 12436
H. Lloyd, Unionist............... 3471
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—William Abraham, Lab, unop.

MONMOUTHSHIRE—ABERGAVENZY.
Rt. Hon. R. McKenna, Liberal.. 8596
E. Carmichael, Unionist......... 4335
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Bye-election 19 Feb. 1907
Reginald McKenna, L. 5,159 D, F. Pennefather C. 3,740,

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

The following results of yesterday's pollings were declared to-day :—

DORSETSHIRE—DORCHESTER.
Angus Hambro, Unionist 5811
Sir T. Scarisbrick, Liberal...... 4379
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Sir T T C Scarisbrick, Bart, L 5,035, Col William E Brymer, C 4,411

HERTFORDSHIRE—HITCHIN.
Dr. Hillier, Unionist 5761
St. G. Fox-Pitt, Liberal 3877
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Julius Bertram, L 4,157, John J W Miller, C 4,081

SUSSEX—EASTBOURNE.
R. Gwynne, Unionist 7558
H. Morrison, Liberal 5249
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Hubert Beaumont, L 5,933, Sir L Lindsay-Hogg, Bt, C 5,303

YORKS—RIPON.
Hon. E. Wood, Unionist 6362
H. Lynch, Liberal 5119
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Henry F Bloose Lynch, L 5,645 Rt Hon J L Wharton, C 5,832

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE—BRIXWORTH.
H. Manfield, Liberal 5559
T. Paget, Unionist 6003
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last Election result—Harry Manefeild, L. 6,307 Robert Francis Peel C. 5,067.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE—NEWARK.
J. Starkey, Unionist 5497
R. Wallace, Liberal.............. 4618
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election, result—John Ralph Starkey, C 4,772, Alesies, M Mandeville, 4, 449

WILTSHIRE—WILTON.
C. Bathurst,Unionist...............4541
H. Verney,Liberal...................3894
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Qevi Japper Morse Q 4,279 James Arch Harrison C 3,645

WARWICKSHIRE—RUGBY.
J. Baird, Unionist................6191
Lord Clonmel, Liberal............4986
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Corrie Grant K C, L 5188 A D Steel-Maitland, C 4,907

YORKSHIRE—HOWDENSHIRE.
Col. Harrison Broadley,Unionist 5423
F. Norris, Liberal.................4186
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Col H B H Broadley, C 4,763 Percy G R Benson, L 4,150

YORKS—RICHMOND.
Hon. W. Orde-Powlett,Unionist 5246
F. Acland, Liberal.................4163
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last Election result, Francis Dyke Atland, L 4,468 Lord Ronaldshay, C 4,360

ANTRIM—NORTH.
P. Kerr-Smiley, Unionist.........3519
Baxter, Nationalist... 3135
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—R Graham Glendinning, L 3,757, Wm Moore, jun, K C, C 2,969

LINCOLNSHIRE—BRIGG.
Sir W. Gelder, Liberal.............6548
Sir Berkeley, Cheffield Unionist 6311
Liberal gain.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Sir Berkeley D S Shefield, Bt, C 5,889, Capt Hon Fredk, Guest, L 5,273

WARWICKSHIRE—TAMWORTH.
F. Newdigate-Newdegate, Unionist 10313
Brampton, Liberal.............. 4799
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Bye-election 16 Jan 1909
F A Newdigate-Newdigate C unop

BEDFORDSHIRE—BIGGLESWADE.
A. Black, Liberal..................6631
R. Prothero, Unionist............6020
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last Election Result—Arthur William Black, L 6,902, Lord Alwyne Compton C 4,298

KENT—MEDWAY.
Colonel Warde, Unionist.........8093
A. Cairns, Liberal..................5285
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat
Last election result—Col Chas Edward Warde C 6.167, Aneurin Williams, L 6, 061

CHESHIRE—WIRRAL.
G. Stewart, Unionist............10309
E. Jones, Liberal.................... 8862
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—William Hesketh Lever, L 8,833, Joseph Hoult, C 7,132

CUMBERLAND—ESKDALE.
Hon. G. Howard, Liberal.........4504
C. Lowther, Unionist.............4470
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Hon Geoffrey William Algerno, Howard, L 4,467, Claude W H Lowther, C 4,230

SUFFOLK—WOODBRIDGE.
C. S. Buxton, Liberal............6120
Captain Peel, Unionist............5226
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Mast election results—Robert Macey Everett Mdd27 Capt E G Pretyman C p348

MIDDLESEX—UXBRIDGE.
Hon. C. Mills, Unionist.........10116
S. Pocock, Liberal................ 5408
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Sir Frederick Dixon Dixon, Hartland, Bt, C 6429, S J Pocock L 6284

FERMANAGH—NORTH.
G. Fetherstonhaugh, Unionist...2372
Kerr, Liberal.........................2307
No change.
1900 Election Nationalist seat.
Last election result—Fetherstonhough, C 2,419 Edward Mitchell, C Ind 2331

HAMPSHIRE—PETERSFIELD.
W. Nicholson, Unionist...........6279
H. Baker, Liberal..................3594
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last Election result—Win Graham Nicholson, C. 4,349, H B Money Coutts, L 4,253

SUFFOLK—LOWESTOFT.
H. Foster, Unionist 6530
E. Beauchamp, Liberal............6294
Unionist gain.
Last election result—Edward Beauchamp L 6 510 Lt Col Francis A Lucas C 4 905
1900 Election Unionist seat.

MONOGHAN—SOUTH.
J, McKean, Nationalist 2611
Laverty, Nationalist...............1903
No change.
1900 Election Nationalist seat.
Last election result—John McKein N unop

ROXBURGHSHIRE.
Sir J. Jardine, Liberal............2942
Lord H. Scott, Unionist 2626
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Sir J Jardine, KCIE, L 2,829, Sir B J Waldie-Griffith, C 2,514

WORCESTERSHIRE—BEWDLEY.
S. Baldwin, Unionist 6618
Brooks, Liberal.....................2370
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Bye-election 29 February 1908
Stanley Baldwin, C ....unop

STIRLINGSHIRE.
Chapple, Liberal....................10122
R. Horne, Unionist...............6417
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election resul—Donald Mackenzie Smeaton, CSL, L 9,075, Marquess of Graham, C 5,806

SOMERSETSHIRE—WELLS.
Captain Sandys, Unionist......6167
T. Silcock, Liberal................4871
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Thomas Ball Silcock, L 5,146, Robert E Dickinson C 4,761

DOWN—NORTH,
T. Corbett, Unionist Unopposed.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Thomas Lorimer Corbet, 4, 4,878, A A Adams, C Ind 2,603

ESSEX—TILBURY.
J. MKirkwood, Unionist......11199
R. Whitehead, Liberal............9288
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Rowland Whitehean, L 9,230, Capt J R Newman, C 7,170

BERKSHIRE—NEWBURY
W. Mount, Unionist...............7080
T. Hedderwick, Liberal..... ...4722
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
East election result—Frederic C Mackarness, E 5338 William Arthur Mount C 4936

CAMBRIDGESHIRE—CHESTERTON.
Hon. E. Montagu, Liberal......5265
Capt, Morrison-Bell, Unionist...4735
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last Election Result—Hon E Samuel Montagu, L 4,829 Maj W R Greene, C 4,316.

DENBIGHSHIRE—VALE OF CLWYD.
Sir J. Roberts, Liberal............5854
S. Thompson, Unionist.........2829
No change.

NORFOLK—EAST.
Sir R. Price, Liberal 5592
C. Fitch, Unionist..................4348
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.

OXFORDSHIRE—WOODSTOCK.
A. ST. G. Hamersley, Unionist 5098
E. Bennett, Liberal 4378
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Matt election result—Ernest N Bennett M dd3d Geo Herbert Morrell C d2dd

HAMPSHIRE—ISLE OF WIGHT.
D. Hall, Unionist....................7141
G. Baring, Liberal 7123
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.

SURREY—WIMBLEDON.
Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin, Unionist14145
A. Holland, Liberal 8930
No. change.
Bye e'ection 18 May d907
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Rt Hon Henry Chaplin C 10,163 Hon B Russell Womens Franchise 6,p99

NORTHUMBERLAND—WANSBECK.
C. Fenwick, Liberal...............10872
C. Percy, Unionist 4650
No change.
1900 Election, Liberal (Labour) seat
Last election result—Charles Fenwick, Lab 10,386 W R Buchanan-Riddell, C 3,210

AYRSHIRE—NORTH.
A. Anderson, Liberal 6189
Hon. T, Cochrane Unionist.....5951
J. Brown, Labour..................1801
Liberal gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Hon T H A E Cochrane, C5,603 A M Anderson L 4587, J Brown Lab 2,684

MONMOUTHSHIRE—CHEPSTOW.
Col. Sir I. Herbert, Liberal.......9738
R. Forestier-Walker, Unionist...6910
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.

PEMBROKESHIRE.
W. Roch, Liberal....................6135
E. Samson, Unionist...............3291
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
(Bye-election 16 July 1908,
Last election result—Walter Francis Roch, 5,465, J Lort Williams, C, 3,293

CHESHIRE—KNUTSFORD.
A. Sykes, Unionist 6199
A. King, Liberal 5084
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Alfred J King, L 5,296, Hon Alan de T Egerton, C 4,595

KENT—FAVERSHAM.
G. Wheeler, Unionist 7438
T. Napier, Liberal.................5394
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—T B Napier, LL D, L 6,925, Capt John Howard, C 5091

BUCKS—WYCOMBE.
Sir C. Cripps, Unionist...........8690
T, Herbert, Liberal 6134
Unionist gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat
Last election result—Thomas Arnold Herbert, L 6,839 Seddon, Cripps, C 5,626

ANGLESEY.
Ellis Griffith, Liberal 5888
R. Roberts, Unionist..............2436
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Bye-election 21 Aug. 1907
Ellis Jones Griffith L unop

LIMERICK—EAST.
T. Lundon, Nationalist 3077
Bennett, Ind. Nationalist 2918
No change.
1900 Election Nationalist seat.
Last election result—Thomas Lundon N, 2664, John Moloney, N Ind 1683

DEVONSHIRE—SOUTH MOLTON.
G. Lambert, Liberal 4413
Col. J. Perowne, Unionist 3398
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.

KENT—ST. AUGUSTINES.
Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas, Unionist 9500
R. Lang, Liberal 4114
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Right Hon Aretas Aretas Akers Douglas, C 7655 C W B Prescott L 4791.

DURHAM—LANCHESTER.
L. Atherley-Jones, Liberal......10497
J. Knott, Unionist 5227
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.

SHROPSHIRE—OSWESTRY.
W. Bridgeman, Unionist 5008
E. Powell, Liberal 4379
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Wm Clive Bridgeman, C 5,01, Allan Heywood Bright, L 4,508

MONTGOMERY—BOROUGHS.
J. D. Rees, Liberal.............. 1539
Col. Pryce-Jones, Unionist ... 1526
No change.
1900 Election Unionist Seat.

LANCASHIRE—ORMSKIRK.
Hon. A. Stanley, Unionist 6919
W. Lever, Liberal..................4679
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Hon A Stanley, M V O, C 6,207 CT C Sawbarn, L 3,891

GALWAY COUNTY—SOUTH.
W. Duffy, Nationalist....Unopposed,
1900 Election Nationalist seat.
Last election result—William John Duffy unop

LANCASHIRE—CLITHEROE.
D. Shackleton, Labour 13873
T. Smith, Unionist................ 6727
No change.
Bye Election 1902 Labour seat.
Last Election Results—David J Shackleton, Lab 12,035 B J Belton, Ind 3,828.

MAYO—SOUTH.
J. O'Donnel, Nationalist 2667
O'Kelly, Nationalist................2226
No change.
1900 Election Nationalis seat.
Last election result—John O'Donnell N unop

GLOUCESTERSHIRE—THORNBURY.
A. Rendall, Liberal 7270
Hon. C. Ward, Unionist 6511
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Athlstan Rendall, L, 7,370 C E H Athol Colston, 5,240

YORKS—BUCKROSE.
Sir Luke White, Libaral 4957
Major Sykes, Unionist............4730
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election results—Sir Luke White, L 5,236 Viscount Garnock, 3,634.

WIGTOWNSHIRE.
Lord Dalrymple, Unionist 2777
J. Macpherson, Liberal 2142
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.

DONEGAL—WEST.
H. Law, Nationalist......Unopposed.
Bye Election 1902 Nationalist seat
Last election result—Hugh Alexander Daw, N unop

GALWAY—WEST.
W. O'Malley Nationalist.Unopposed.
1900 Election Nationalist seat

GALWAY—NORTH.
R. Hazleton, Nationalist...Unopposed
1900 Election Labour seat.
Bye-election 28th Feb 1906,
Richard Hazleton, N unop

CORNWALL—BODMIN.
C. Grenfell,Liberal..................5133
Lt. Gen. Sir R. Pole-Carew, Unionist............................5083
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Bye-election 24 July, 1906
F Freeman-Thomas, L 4,969, G J Sandys, C 3,876,

LANCASHIRE—RADCLIFFE.
T. Taylor, Liberal..................7567
E White, Unionist 5827
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.
Last election result—Theodore Cooke Taylor, L 6,719 S Musgrav C 5,117

YORKS—SOWERBY.
J. Higham, Liberal 6811
W. Hinchcliffe, Unionist 4781
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.

MID-TIPPERARY.
Hacket, Nationalist—Unopposed.
1900 Election Nationalist seat.

YORKS—PUDSEY.
F. Ogden, Liberal....................7358
J. Oddy, Unionist 5934
Liberal gain.
1900 Election Liberal seat
Bye-election 20 June, 1908.
James John Oddy, C 5,444 Fred Ogden, L 5,381 J W Benson, Lab 1,291

YORKS—SHIPLEY.
P. Illingworth, Liberal 9144
Prof. Hewins, Unionist 5369
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.

ST. ANDREWS BURGHS.
J. Milliar, Liberal 1507
Major Anstruther-Gray, Unionist 1469
Liberal gain.
1900 Election Unionist seat.

STAFFORDSHIRE—HANDSWORTH.
E. Meysey-Thompson, Unionist. 14594
Councillor Jackson Liberal.....9488
No change.
1900 Election Unionist seat.
Last election result—Maj E C M Thompson, C 13,407, Herbert Samuel Ceon, F 8,636

YORKS—SPEN VALLEY.
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Whittaker, Liberal 14817
F. Kelly Unionist..................3439
J. Williams, Labour...............2514
No change.
1900 Election Liberal seat.

Unopposed return :—

ARMAGH SOUTH.
Dr. C. O'Neill, ...Nationalists.
1900 Election Nationalist seat,
Bye-election 5 Nov 1909
Dr C O'Neill N 3160 R Best C 1628

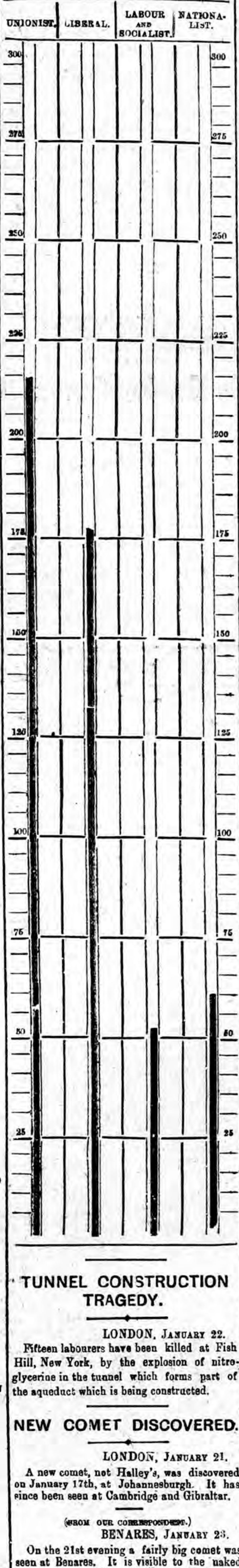
The remaining results will be declared on Monday.

Elections throughout the week have been orderly and good-tempered, apart from occasional slight scuffles.

The parties now stand :—
Unionist 214
Liberals 177
Labour 32
Nationalists 60

The party gains are: —
Unionist 100
Liberal 12
Labour 1

RESULTS AT A GLANCE.



TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION TRAGEDY.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

Fifteen labourers have been killed at Fish Hill, New York, by the explosion of nitro-glycerine in the tunnel which forms part of the aqueduct which is being constructed.

NEW COMET DISCOVERED.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

A new comet, not Halley's, was discovered on January 17th, at Johannesburgh. It has since been seen at Cambridge and Gibraltar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, JANUARY 23.

On the 21st evening a fairly big comet was seen at Benares. It is visible to the naked eye and its position is between Venus and the Western horizon. It was sighted on the 22nd also.

NASIK, JANUARY 22.

Halley's ? comet, was seen here distinctly last night, directly after sunset, in the West above the hills near Trimbak. The bright moonlight rather spoilt its brilliance.

The new comet, not Halley's, was seen last evening in Bombay.

TRAIN FALLS INTO A RIVER.

Many Killed.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

A Canadian Pacific train has been precipitated into the river over an embankment at Webbwood, Ontario. The estimates of dead vary from ten to forty. Many have been injured.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Further telegrams regarding the Webbwood disaster state that four or five cars plunged into the river thirty-five feet deep coated with twelve inches of ice. Consequently any passengers breaking out of the cars were caught under the ice. Divers are recovering the bodies of the victims who, it is estimated, number forty-five.

THE MURDER OF COLONEL KARPOFF.

Court Martial Opened.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The Court-martial on Voskressensky, the assassin of Colonel Karpoff in St. Petersburg in December has begun. The prisoner admits that he belongs to the new revolutionaries and that he blew up Colonel Karpoff deliberately. He says it was no crime from his standpoint.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The Court-Martial has passed the death sentence on Voskressensky, the assassin of Colonel Karpoff.

JAPAN AND THE POWERS.

Opening of the Diet.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

Reuter wires from Tokio that the Diet has been convened. In his speech, Count Katsura said relations with the treaty Powers were harmonious. The Alliance with Great Britain had been strengthened. All questions with China had been mutually settled. He believed that the Powers recognised the sincerity of Japan's actions in Manchuria. Count Katsura announced a new tariff law, including a reduction of the tariff on cotton goods.

THE AMERICAN MEAT TRUST.

Boycott in America.

LONDON, JANUARY 22.

A boycott of meat has been started at Cleveland, Ohio, as a protest against the exorbitant prices of the Meat Trust. It has extended to Boston and other cities. Fully a million persons in America have pledged themselves not to eat meat for a month or two.

SLEEPING SICKNESS IN THE CONGO.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The Belgian Special Commission to investigate sleeping sickness has sailed for the Congo.

FLOODS IN PARIS.

Streets Inundated.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Paris telegrams state that several streets have been flooded by the rise of the Seine. Residents on the Quai Buteil have to take to boats. The rivers Rhone, Marne, Aube, Loire and Meuse have also risen, inundating the country.

THE MELILLA CAMPAIGN.

Return of the Troops.

GREAT RECEPTION AT MADRID.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

Advices from Madrid report that the garrison on return from Melilla made a triumphal entry into Madrid yesterday. Cheering crowds scattered flowers along the route. A march past King and Queen took place at the Palace prior to the entry into the City and Sir Maurice de Bunsen, British Ambassador, addressed the regiment, of which the Duke of Connaught is Colonel, paying a tribute to their services.

THE MANCHURIAN RAILWAYS.

Mr. Knox's Scheme Rejected.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Russia has replied to the United States rejecting the proposal for the neutralisation of the Manchurian Railways, which would injure Russia's State and private interests. Japan has also replied declining to accept the scheme, because it means no advantage to Japan and does not change the commercial situation in Manchuria, where Japan is strictly adhering to the open door.

AMERICA AND THE AIGUN RAILWAY.

Construction to Begin.

LONDON, JANUARY 21.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Edict arranging for the financing of the Aigun Railway by an American Syndicate and for its construction by Pauling and Company of London has been issued but the official publication has still not been made.

CRICKET IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Second Test Match.

LONDON, JANUARY 23.

The Second Test match has opened at Durban. South Africa going in first were disposed of for 199. England has scored 448 for the loss of six wickets, when stumps were drawn, Hobbs playing brilliant and vigerous cricket.

GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

Arrival at Jamnagar.

PROCESSION OF STATE ELEPHANTS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, JANUARY 20.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay having concluded his engagements in Rajkot by distributing prizes at the Rajkumar College yesterday afternoon, continued his tour this morning by the short journey to Jamnagar, where a heavy programme of public appearances awaited him. No fewer than six new enterprises which the state of Jamnagar has recently undertaken are to be inaugurated by His Excellency and in order personally to supervise the final arrangements for the Governor's reception and entertainment, the Jam Sahib left Rajkot two or three days ago.

His Excellency and his staff were timed to leave Rajkot Junction station, where a special train of the B. G. J. and P. Railway, a joint state line, was awaiting him at 10-45. Accompanied by his personal staff His Excellency arrived punctually and with him there also travelled Mr. Claude Hill, Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, Mr. A.D. Rendall, Judicial Assistant, Mr J. Monteath, Political Agent, Halar Prant, Mr. F. D. Allison, Superintendent Magistrate, and Mr. W. H. Luck, Superintendent, Kathiawar Agency Police. His Excellency passed straight to his carriage while a guard-of-honour of the 122nd Rajputana Infantry presented arms, and the trio left the station as the National Anthem was played by their band.

Jamnagar station which was reached at ten minutes past one was generously decorated, every pillar was a mass of green foliage and white flowers, while the whole station seemed to be buried in gay and fluttering bunting. On the platform a guard-of-honour of fifty paltan men of the Jamnagar State Infantry, in picturesque uniforms of green and crimson, were drawn up and as His Excellency alighted, the Jamnagar State Band played the National Anthem again. The Governor was immediately met by H. H. the Jam Saheb, who shook hands with him and with his staff and they were all then conducted to the Durbar Hall of the station. This is a small though somewhat imposing apartment, immediately between the arrival platform and the main entrance where State guests are invariably received. The walls are of dead white, relieved only on this occasion by a few effective decorations of foliage and chrysanthemums. While the pillars were hidden in a covering of white flower and leaves and there is a fine ceiling of carved wood work. His Excellency was conducted to a gilt settle on a raised dais while his staff were grouped around him standing on carpets of green or red plush profusely embroidered in gold. His Excellency having taken his position, the Jam Sahib presented to him several cadets of his house, nephews and other near relatives and then personally garlanded the Governor and also each membes of his staff.

PROCESSION THROUGH THE CITY.

This ceremony over, His Excellency was conducted to the entrance and took his seat with the Jam Saheb in a modern European carriage which, however, was richly panelled with gold and green ornament and heavily upholstered in the same colours which are the colours of the state. It was drawn by six horses with postillions. Accompanying His Excellency and His Highness in this equippage were Captain J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, and Kumar Shri Dewsinji, the brother of the Jam Saheb. Kumars Shri Bhojraqji and Sawarsinghi attended on horseback as extra escorts to His Excellency. Other Kumars of the house of Jamnagar also attended the next two carriages, which contained, the first, the Agent to the Governor, His Excellency's Private Secretary, Captain E. G. Drummond, A.-D.-C, and the Dewan Saheb of Jamnagar (Mr. Merwanji Pestonji) and the second, the Political Agent of Halar, Captain Davis, A.-D.-C., Captain Lucas Surgeon, and Captain Adam, Commanding Imperial Service Troops, Kathiawar. Following seven other carriages formed a procession bearing other Government officials' wives of members of the Governor's party, officials of Jamnagar State and others.

Leaving the station the procession almost immediately entered the crowded streets of the city, through the Bedi Gate. Every road was lined with spectators and His Excellency was repeatedly cheered with enthusiasm by the expectant people at frequent intervals throughout this part of the route, bands of school children, boys or girls were stationed who greeted the Governor with "Gurbbas" or songs of welcome. The route was gaily decorated all the way with flags, and the narrow thoroughfares probably wore a brighter and more festive appearance than they have shown for many a long day. Leaving the City by the Khambalia Gate, the carriages skirted a semi-circular piece of road and then came in view of the newer part of Jamnagar with the gleaming white walls of the Jam's new palace showing prominently in the distance. On the right lay a sheet of water; abutting upon it were two crusted old fortifications, the Kota and Lakota Forts, beside it and beyond rolled a level maidan and beyond it again appeared the white palace with its towers, minarets and turrets and around its gardens the several modern bungalows, which the Jam has built as guest-houses and residences for his family.

A SOWARI PROCESSION.

A picture of Oriental magnificence shortly awaited His excellency, for after a quarter of a mile or so of a long a Embanked road, his carriage guarded by a detachment of Jamnagar Imperial Service troops, came up to a line of state elephants, cars and silver palanquins, a revival of the customs of the old Sowari procession days. Fine state elephants richly caparisoned in trappings of gold embroidery and with quaintly painted heads and trunks lead the way; then came thirteen camels mounted by Powars in the State uniform, and after them a row of richly clothed chargers. Representatives of the Indian chase appeared in a leopard and a lynx each drawn upon a bullock cart, and after them came four palanquins all fashioned in exquisite silver works. After a long line of "self bandis" or beaters shaggy, ragged and weird looking fellows, with their old gun-stocks and tom-toms, appeared another fine specimen of the silver-worker's art, a silver state carriage of the most delicate tracery work. Accompanying was a "Snigram" of the same matal and almost as beautiful, to which a fine pair of cream-coloured bullocks were yoked. More mounted drummers and standard bearers on chagers, continued the line, and more curious than any in such surroundings, were two English shire horses, mounted by sowars, and looking neither comfortable nor natural in their strange position.

Turning sharply to the left, the procession left on one side the site where His Excellency is to cut the first sod of the new Dwarka Railway, and on the other a line of eight big motor-cars from the Jam Saheb's garages. Here about twenty carriage loads of state officers, who had driven straight up from the station, watched the procession pass from the right side of the road, while on the left there stood a long line of Imperial Service troops. Then a turn to the right brought His Excellency into closer view of the beautiful new palace, with flags flying from everyone of its many pinnacles, and with bunting fluttering, all over its gardens where the camp for the reception of its staffs had been pitched.

Another turn in the road brought the carriage to the entrance of Fitzgerald house, one of the new bungalows and where His Excellency is to stay near the door stood a long row of poni-haris, or women water-carriers with shining brass-pots upon their heads, representing the custom of pouring in token of welcome water upon the path before a guest's feet. On the verandah His Excellency was again welcomed by a singing party of youths, and was then shown to his quarters by the Jam Sahib who took his leave.

At three o'clock His Highness paid a formal visit to His Excellency, and this was returned half an hour later by the Governor at Bhavandra Villa, another of the new bungalows, where the Jam Saheb is living, pending the completion of the new palace.

In the evening a quiet dinner was held in Badmintone House, and afterwards His Excellency and other guests were entertained to an exhibition of billiards, by Mr. [illegible] Roberts.

In reply to the toast of his health, proposed by the Jam Sahib, His Excellency said:—Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is never an easy task to reply to the toast of one's health, especially when it is proposed in such kindly and flattering terms as those which Your Highness has used towards me. The duties of a Governor in these days are many and various, and some of them are exceedingly difficult. I came out to India nearly at the end of my active career, too late perhaps; but I and my family came with the earnest hope of being able to win the affections of the people and to do them some lasting good. I have been left alone, and the work which was planned for three cannot be carried out by one. But I shall never forget the depth of sympathy which I received from all classes in India at what was the darkest time of my life. That sympathy created links between them and me, which I hope will never be broken so long as I remain in India. I do not deserve all that Your Highness has said of my work. I am only seeking to do my duty with a single eye to the general good. Often that duty entails actions the necessity for which I regret; but my hope is that the people of this Presidency will trust me and will believe that, in any measures that have been taken and may yet have to be taken, Government considers only their true welfare, and that what may at the time seem harsh and they are constantly being told that it is harsh is designed solely to save them from evils which they may not be in a position to imagine.

TO SAVE THE YOUTH OF INDIA.

Your Highness has alluded to the spirit of anarchism which has shown itself in too many parts of India. I need not tell you that the saddest feature of this manifestation is the fact that young men who might do good work for their country are imbued with ideas which have already led to murder, and which, if not checked, would end in anarchy and bloodshed, setting back the clock of progress for a century. Surely it is the plain duty of Government to do all in its power to save the youth of India from the dangerous influences which are being brought to bear upon it. Your Highness happily has not to deal with difficulties of this nature and, if they should ever arise, I am sure you will know how to meet them. The Princes and Chiefs of India are and will remain devotedly loyal to the Throne of His Majesty. They realise that the spirit to which Your Highness has referred is a spirit of hostility to all authority, and already in some cases they have been forced to take stronger measures than those which have so far been applied in British India. They will I am certain continue to co-operate with Government in maintaining the foundations of law and order. I hope that Kathiawar will remain free from the poison which is being disseminated elsewhere; but Your Highness has alluded to the entrance of undesirable aliens into this Province, and I can assure you that Government will give this matter careful consideration and will be ready to aid you and your brother Rulers in excludig missionaries of sedition from your territories.

BLACK-MAILING PRINCES.

As regards a most pernicious practice to which Your Highness has referred—the black mailing of Princes and Chiefs by unworthy papers published in British India. I am sure you realise that Government is well aware of and deplores this practice. The legal difficulties in the way of dealing with it are considerable, as evidence before a Court of Law can rarely be forthcoming. I can only say, therefore, that we share your resentment at these discreditable proceedings and a way may yet be found to put a stop to them. Meanwhile, I hope that the Princes and Chiefs will realize that the lucubrations of these papers can do them no harm, and that no one whose opinions are of value would for a moment be influenced by anything that they may publish.

RAJPUT CHIVALRY.

I now turn to pleasanter subjects. Addressing the Princes and Chiefs in Durbar at Rajkot, I alluded to the qualities of valour and of chivalry which have distinguished the Rajput race and to the part played by the Jadeja class, of which Your Highness is the Head, in resisting the subjugation of Kathiawar by foreign invaders. I am sure that those qualities would again assert themselves if the need arose. I have beaten my sword into pens and penholders, and I believe that peace is the greatest boon that mankind can enjoy provided that, in the words of Cromwell, it can be had "in conscience and in honour." I have been much struck by the soldierly bearing of Your Highness's Imperial Service Lancers, by the maintenance of which you are contributing to the defence of the Empire. I am sure that whenever and wherever their services might be needed they would uphold the British Flag with the valour and tenacity of their ancestors of the Jadeja Class. Your Highness has referred to the Royal Proclamations under which the rights and privileges of the Princes and Chiefs of India are guaranteed. The policy thus solemnly enshrined will not be departed from, and I need not say that the political changes which are being introduced into British India in no way affect your interests. Those interests will be carefully watched over by the Governor, so far as Kathiawar is concerned and he will always regard you as his personal friends, and be ready at all times to listen to your wants and to meet them as far as possible. Do not fear that every case which comes before Government will not be carefully looked into, though as I said in Durbar, I have hopes that there may be fewer of those cases and of litigation in the future. Your Highness is, I know brining your good offices in more than one matter in dispute and in leaving questions for final arbitration in place of prolonged litigation you are setting an example of the utmost value.

PROGRESS OF KATHIAWAR.

The progress of Kathiawar in the last 17 years is indeed remarkable in all ways. The fact that I have been asked to inaugurate no less than six valuable public works in your Highness's State speaks volumes for the good work which is being steadily carried on. Your Highness has indicated progress of many kinds and I will allude only to education which I hope is being directed to the making of good and useful citizens of India, and not for the dissemination of western ideas for which there can be no place for many generations. I am well aware that the Province still feels the effect of the great famine and subsequent bad years; but I earnestly hope that a cycle of prosperity lies before you and that progress in all that makes for happiness and contentment of the people will proceed steadily and unchecked. And now, Your Highness, in the name of all your guests on this occasion and my own, I tender to you our warmest thanks for the splendid hospitality which you have bestowed upon us. We all feel that the perfection of arrangements of every kind must have entailed much trouble and thought upon you and I can assure you we shall never forget of our visit to Jamnagar. I will now only thank your Highness for the very kind terms in which you propose my health and everyone here for the heartiness with which the toast was received. I cordially wish that Your Highness may long live to enjoy the amenities of your new palace, which we have all admired and which reflects great credit upon its designer. May you long be spared to direct the destinies of Nawanagar and to continue in the path of honour which you have marked out for yourself. I shall never forget your kindness, and I shall always take a warm interest in the onward progress of Nawanagar and of its loyal and lawabiding people.

HIS EXCELLENCY CUTS THE FIRST SOD OF A RAILWAY.

And Inaugurates New Harbour Works.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, JANUARY 21.

Jamnagar, which ranks as the second State of Kathiawar, holds a place under the enlightened rule of H. H. the Jam Sahib Ranjit Singhi which is well in the forefront of the wonderful progressive movement which has characterised the life of this province. Kathiawar is witnessing a period not only of exceptional development of industries and communications, but the social problems of its people are receiving their due share of attention from the rulers. Both sides of this forward movement are represented in the new works which are being undertaken in H. H. the Jam Sahib's territory and though they are not thoroughly representative of all the measures, which are being pushed forward for the amelioration of the social conditions and trade of the people, a glance through the programme of His Excellency during his short visit to the State gives some idea of the numerous directions in which the desire for reform and improvement finds vent.

That programme will, of course, receive reference in detail, but in the meantime a general description of the present position of the State of Jamnagar may not inaptly be introduced. His Highness rules over an area of some 3,800 square miles and has in his charge the destinies of some 340,000 people, of whom 54,000 are to be found in his capital. The large majority of these, of course, are engaged in agricultural pursuits, for although many of the people of this State have displayed considerable initiative and enterprise in commercial callings, they have generally found a greater scope for their ability in more populous centres. Some go as far afield as Bombay and other large cities of British India, while others have found afield for their enterprise nearer at home in Khambalia and Bhatia, two of the more important trading cities of Kathiawar. To them one of the new schemes, which His Excellency has already inaugurated is of special importance. One naturally expects to find Jamnagar being with the other States in their efforts to extend railway traffic in the Peninsula, and the Jam Saheb has turned his attention not only to communication by rail, but to greater facilities for cargo shipment, and passengers carrying by sea. The new Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway, of which the first sod was cut by Sir George Clarke this morning, will have an effect upon both the land-borne and sea-borne trade of the northern side of the Peninsula and will provide greater opportunities for the district around those cities to which reference has just been made.

DEVELOPMENT OF A PORT.

In his speech at this morning's ceremony the Jam Sahib gave a fairly detailed account of the work which this railway is expected to do, and it is unnecessary to recapitulate his points here. One important matter, however, on which His Highness did not make any remark, is worth perhaps a few words of explanation. The carriage of pilgrims to Dwarka is of course though important, only a secondary reason for the construction of the line. This consideration is really only responsible for the extension of the railway into the Gaekwar's territory. The main consideration when Colonel Kennedy, then Agent to the Governor, suggested the scheme about 1898 was the development of the trade of Salaya. This is a port eight miles from the City of Khambalia, which possesses considerable natural advantages for the construction of a harbour, suitable for the accommodation of coasting cargo steamers. This port is already one of the busiest of the Kathiawar sea-board towns, and it is naturally expected that railway communication will do much to develope its trade. When the Dwarka railway has been completed, probably in about two years time, Salaya will enjoy an unbroken line of railway communication with Central India, and will be a nearer port to the important centres of that country than either Bombay and Karachi. Hopes are therefore entertained that Government may be induced favourably to consider the expenditure of some seven or eight lakhs of rupees, upon the proper development of the harbour of Salaya, in hope that steamers engaged in the carriage of Central Indian produce, may find it remunerative to make this place, a regular port of call. The railway is therefore being constructed not as originally proposed to Salaya only, but to Khambalia with a branch to Salaya, and northward from the former city through a tract of country, which as yet enjoys no opportunity of railway transit. The constructive work should not be one of any difficulty. The route lies entirely over flat country, and the only places where anything more than ordinary skill will be demanded of the engineer are at the crossings of the Puna and Sasoi rivers, where large bridges will have to be erected. Communication with Cutch is another matter which has not been omitted, and the new harbour works of which construction is now to commence at Rozi, six miles from Jamnagar, will increase facilities for the transit of both passengers and cargo, and will effect economy by avoiding in many instances the longer journey to Verawal or Porebunder.

NEW SYSTEM OF TAXATION.

These improvements will naturally reflect favourably upon the position of the cultivators of the State so soon as time has allowed them to exert their full effect upon trade. In the meantime a reform has been instituted, and is gradually being extended which benefits both the agriculturists and the State revenues. This is the substitution of cash assessment as the basis of taxation for the old system of taking, by way of taxes, certain proportions of the cultivator's crops. This, the ancient Indian method for making levies for the maintenance of State Government, is being abundoned in all the more enlightened States of the Empire. It obviously leads itself to extensive preferring on the part of subordinate officials, entrusted with the duty of collection, and the cultivators is not only too heavily burdened but the State coffers are insufficiently filled. The new system has been introduced very successfully in several parts of the Jamnagar State, and within two or three years it will have become universal.

The revenues, it is satisfactory to learn in spite of the lean years which have succeeded the famine of 1900, have increased rather than decreased and have reached a figure of 27 lakhs in the best years compared with an average of 22 or 23 lakhs prior to 1900. This year, unfortunately, the revenue is not expected to reach the higher figure although there was a plentiful monsoon, the rainfall unhappily did not fall always at the most propitious moments. Had it been spread with greater regularity over a longer period, instead of coming as it did at times in bursts of great violence, the cultivators of Jamnagar would have had more reason to join in that rejoicing, which is prevalent through the greater part of India. Exceptionally heavy rainfall completely received the late crop, one on which in this district great dependence is placed and the cotton crop here, as it generally is through Kathiawar, is not good. Consequently this year's revenue is not expected to be greater than twenty-four or twenty-five lakhs of rupees.

WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME.

Irrigation is a question which has been by no means neglected in the State and one of the new schemes, which is being set in motion during this visit, is, one which has point reference to the watering of crops, and the provision of a water supply for household consumption in the City of Jamnagar. During the years 1899-1903 three large tanks were constructed, the Vijarkhi tank at a cost of 2 1-2 lakhs, the Adnia tank costing 1 3-4 lakhs, and the Hanstal tank, at an expense of two lakhs. The nearest of these to the city is the Vijarkhi tank and this is in future to be used in connectian with a new one close by both for household water supply and for irrigation. The site of the new tank to be known as the Bhalsan will be visited by the Governor tomorrow, and the new works which are to include a connecting duct with the old tank will then be inaugurated. Another new engineering work is the Clarke Embankment, along the riverside, and a considerable improvement in the City of Jamnagar, and new buildings are those of the Secretariat and the extension of the Jubilee General Hospital.

EDUCATIONAL WORK.

Only one more department of State work need be now described and that is the progress which education is making, Jamnagar has always relatively been well supplied with schools, but the present administration have lost no opportunities, whenever they have arisen of adding to the institutions already at work among the children of the State. New schools have been opened in many districts and altogether the State is now equipped with 124 primary schools, eight middle schools and one high school. Following the example of English authorities they have also in the search for greater efficiency increased the salaries of the head teachers in primary schools. All the sons of cultivators and girassias have their education free and 20 per cent. of the remaining seats in the primary schools, occupied mainly by the children of merchants, subordinate State officers and others, do not carry any charge. The fee to the percentage of children whose parents are called upon for payment is the small one of one anna per month so that so far as primary education is concerned, none of His Highness's subjects have any excuse if their children do not obtain the full benefit of it. Female education is also provided for and up to the present twelve schools for the use of girls have been opened.

THE DWARKA RAILWAY.

The first ceremony to claim His Excellency's attention this morning was the cutting of the first sod of the Dwarka Railway. A shamiana had been erected at a convenient spot on the proposed route close to His Excellency's quarters at Fitzgerald House, and at seven o'clock the booming of guns by a battering of State artillery, drawn by bullocks, announced the [illegible] of the Governor from that residence. Prior [illegible] his arrival H. H. the Jam Sahib had arrived, accompanied by Mr. Claude Hill, Agent to the Governor and guards-of-honour of State Infantry and Imperial Service Troops were drawn up outside and both His Excellency and His Highness, were escorted by State Lancers. The Governor who was accompanied by [illegible] C. C. Watson, Private Secretary, [illegible] Drummond, A.-D. C., was re[illegible] Highness and was conducted by him to a dais beneath a canopy, gorgeous in crimson green and gold where both took their seats upon a settle. H. H. the Jam Saheb opened the proceeding with an explanatory speech as follows:—

Your Excellency,—Allow me to tender Your Excellency a most cordial and warm welcome to my capital. It is a great gratification to me that Your Excellency in the midst of arduous duties and a heavy call upon your most precious time, has been able to fulfil your promise to visit my capital made to me when I was last under Your Excellency's hospitable roof. Since the connection of my State with the British Government, Your Excellency is the seventh Governor who has done my State the honour of paying a visit to my capital. The first to pay a visit was Sir Seymour FitzGerald in 1870. He was followed by Sir Phillip Wodehouse, Sir Richard Temple, Sir James Fergusson, Lord Harris and Lord Lamington in, 1874-1877, 1884-1893 and 1905 respectively. Lord Lamington's visit was an informal one. So that there is an interval of 17 years betwin this and the last formal visit of Lord Harris. I welcome this occasion as affording me an opportunity of showing my deep regard to Your Excellency personally for your high statesmanship and broad sympathies, of showing to Your Excellency as a representative of the British Government my deep sense of appreciation of the value of the friendship of Government and my devotion to and loyalty to the person of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. It was Lord Harris who turned the first sod of the Jamnagar-Rajkote Railway in the year 1893. That railway has added greatly to the facilities of communication. It is now paying a dividend of about 5 per cent. on the capital cost of Rs 23,26,826 besides conferring other indirect advantages to my State. An extension of this line to Salaya was under contemplation some ten years ago. Survey and estimates for that extension had been made in 1900-01 and had it not been for the great famine of 1899-1900 and the subsequent successive lean years, the extension would probably have been an accomplished fact ere long since. The Government of His Highness the Gaikwar of Baroda desired that their outlying territory of Okhamandal should be connected by a railway line with the rest of Kathiawar. A most powerful incentive to the fulfilment of that desire was the location there of Dwarka, which is one of the four most venerable shrines in India. Hundreds of thousands of pilgrims visit the shrine every year and the construction of a line from Jamnagar to Dwarka via Khambhalia with a branch to Salaya has thus the double advantage of opening up a far away outlying country, and affording facilities to this vast army of pilgrims yearly visiting the sacred shrines. The subjects of this State are noted for a spirit of commercial enterprise, which makes them seek their fortunes in Bombay and elsewhere in the British dominions as they find only a limited scope within my own territory. On the route of this line there are Khambhalia and other cities of importance to which many of these enterprising merchants belong, and it will be a great boon to them to have the convenience of a Railway. Having regard to all these considerations I decided to have the Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway via Khambhalia Bhatia and Madhi. Salaya is 8 miles from Khambalia. As Your Excellency is aware it is a good and safe port capable of being turned into an excellent harbour and hence the importance of a branch to Salaya connecting it with this Railway at Khambalia. I entertain the idea of gradually connecting my interior Mahals or Talukas with my ports by good roads as my finances may permit in the future. This will materially add to the utility of the proposed line. The Jamnagar-Dwarka Line with a branch to Salaya will be over a hundred miles out of which about 79 miles will be in this State's territory. It is estimated to cost about 45 lakhs of rupees. The cost of 79 miles in the Nawanagar State is estimated to cost between 25 to 30 lakhs. It will pass through several of our important Mahals viz. Padana, Khambalia and Bhatia. It is entirely owing to Your Excellency's kind support that I am enabled to undertake the construction of this line and I consider it a piece of good fortune that Your Excellency's name with your kind permission will be associated with the line. I have now the honour and the pleasure of requesting Your Excellency to kindly perform the ceremony of cutting the first sod of this line and give it your blessing and good wishes for its speedy construction and success. I trust Your Excellency will be interested with your visit to my capital and that the visit will help to knit yet closer the ties of friendship which have always united this State with the paramount power.

His Excellency then proceeded to a selected spot outside the shamiana, where a memorial stone had been erected to mark the site. There he was handed a silver-gilt spade with which he cut the first sod and placed it on the truck of a miniature silver gilt train which was afterwards presented to him.

Then returning to the shamiana His Excellency delivered his reply, which we have published in our telegraphic messages.

JUBILEE HOSPITAL EXTENSION.

Half an hour later, His Excellency attended another shamiana on the site of the extension of the Jubilee Hospital. Somewhat similar ceremony was observed and there was the same arrangement of seating, His Excellency's staff and officials from Rajkot with ladies of the party, sitting around the dais, while in the body of the shamiana, were the Jam Sahib's brothers and near relatives, officers of the State and other native gentlemen.

His Highness again made an explanatory speech in the following terms:—

Your Excellency,—I am indeed obliged to Your Excellency for the great honour you have done me in cutting the first sod of the Jamnagar-Dwarka Railway this morning. It is a work of public utility for the internal and outlying parts of my territory, providing facilities for trade and communication with the outside world. I feel much pleasure and honour now in requesting Your Excellency to do me the favour of laying the foundation-stone of another work which is connected with the physical amelioration of my people. The foundation of the Jubilee Hospital was laid by my late lamented father H. H. Jam Shri Vibhaji in 1889 to commemorate the Jubilee of that great and good sovereign Her Majesty the late revered Queen Empress Victoria, whose keen sympathies for the sick and the afflicted were well-known throughout the world. The Hospital was opened in 1891. It provided accommodation for 40 beds. Its advantages were so much appreciated that it was found necessary in 1896-7 to add two blocks, each of eight beds, one, as a female and the other as a male surgical ward, in the rear of the main building and soon after, another extension was necessary of ten more rooms originally meant as a ward for infectious diseases but now used for ordinary patient and their relations. Even with this increased space the accommodation is at times quite insufficient to meet the demands made upon it. For instance the daily average in 1898-99 rose to 95.7 and in 1900-1901 to 88.46. The proposed new extension will therefore serve two purposes. It will leave the much needed additional accommodation to the Jubilee Hospital for made patients, and provide separate special accommodation for female patients detached from, and yet close to the main hospital. This will secure for the female wards seclusion privacy, and any special arrangements peculiar to the needs of females without the sacrifice of the benefit of the special knowledge and experience of the head of the institution and of the special facilities for operation cases afforded in the Jubilee Hospital. An idea was once entertained of having a female hospital apart from and independent of the Jubilee Hospital. An experiment was tried. But it was soon found that in a state like Jamnagar to equip and maintain with full efficiency two separate establishments with all up-to-date appliances, would be merely an expensive luxury and that the providing of female wards as an extension to the Jubilee Hospital, would yield all the benefits to be obtained from a separate female hospital combined with efficiency and substantial economy. The extension as will be seen from the plans, makes provision for (A) one ward for 10 beds for confinement cases, (B) for one ward of ten beds for cases of special diseases of women (Gynæcological), (C) for one room for taking in women for delivery, (D) and a room for the examination of women in special cases and for the quarters of the Lady Doctor and staff. The whole is estimated to cost about 30 thousand rupees. Your Excellency, it is a great greatification to me that I have been fortunate enough to have the ceremony of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Jubilee Hospttal extension performed by Your Excellency who is gifted with a big heart and whose wide and keen sympathies are peculiarly well adapted for a function of this kind. I will now request Your Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of this extension to our hospital and further to request you to wish it every success in curing the patients that come under its walls in the future.

His Excellency then laid the foundation-stone under which were placed in a copper casket the usual documents and coins, and returning to the shamiana made reply.

ROZI HARBOUR WORKS.

In the afternoon His Excellency, His Highness and a large party drove out over flat and uninteresting country to Rozi, where the new harbour works are to be constructed, at a spot made interesting if not historic by the presence of one of the old forts erected along this coast to resist the attacks of pirates.

Again explaining the nature and object of the work in hand, His Highness said:

Your Excellency,—Your predecessor in office, Lord Lamington, when he honoured my capital with a visit in 1905, came here from Cutch via Rozi Bunder. The landing here at that period was a matter of some difficulty. A special wooden pier had to be constructed to afford an easy landing to his Lordship. It was constructed having fully calculated the state of the tide at the time fixed for His Excellency's arrival and landing. The steamer was unfortunately two hours late and the changed state of the tide rendered the temporary pier useless. Thir concrete instance forcibly brings home to one's mind the advantage of having a landing place which can be reached at any state of the tide. Without an arrangement of that sort passengers by sea, would either have to wade through a lot of deep mud for some distance to reach the shore with all the attendant inconveniences and trouble of taking their luggage in the same way, or they had to wait in small boats for hours till the tide came in. The road on which Your Excellency now stands with the adjacent small canal on its side is a small beginning made by me to provide landing facilities to passengers coming or going via Rozi. This road at the present moment extends as far as the beacon. The water there at any state of the tide even at the lowest ebb is quite sufficient for small vessels. At the highest tide the water comes up to nearly the southern end of the road, the canal gets filled up with water up to that point and small boats make their way through the canal up to the side of that spot. The road and channel under construction are sloping so that they will be under water according to the state of the tide and passengers can land at any time on the road without having to waste time for rise of the tides. Thus landing could be effected at one end or the other of the new road when there is either the lowest ebb or the highest tide and during the intermediate stages of the tide, landing is effected at the corresponding intermediate stages of the road. I need hardly say that this facility is greatly appreciated by the travelling public and has led to an increase of traffic with Cutch. There is now on an average a daily traffic of 35 passengers each way from and to Cutch by way of Rozi where there was none before and this contributes something to the profits of the Railway. I am looking forward to a further development of the Rozi traffic. I have in contemplation the construction of a dock and harbour works there with the necessary canal board enough for the passage of a coasting steamer. The plans prepared show the position of the dock, the canal and the road with their measurements. The dock measurement is 1,000ft. by 100ft. The length of the channel will be 4000 ft. and its breadth at the bottom 50 ft. The depth of water at high tide in the dock basin will be 30 ft. The whole scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 4,28,350. The dimensions and cost are based on a rough calculation and estimate at present and the matter will be very carefully gone through before the work will be commenced. But we mean to undertake it as early as possible for the convenience of the public and for the profit it will ultimately bring to this state. I will now request Your Excellency to do me the great favour of performing the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Rozi Harbour works.

His Excellency having laid a foundation with the usual ceremonies replied in a speech which we have already published.

In the evening the Jam Sahib gave a State banquet and this was followed by another entertainment by Mr. John Roberts, the billiards champion.

THE CLARKE EMBANKMENT.

JAMNAGAR, JANUARY 22.

H. E. the Governor of Bombay this morning laid the foundation-stone of the Clarke Embankment designed to protect the city from the floods of the Nagmati river. The Jam stated that the embankment was 5,700 feet long and 14 feet high costing over one and a half lakhs. It will also form a handsome promenade and drive.

His Excellency said: "Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—The work of which I have had the honour and pleasure of laying the foundation-stone, will prove of great value to the citizens of Jamnagar. Your Highness has explained the scope of this work and the important purposes which it will serve it is a fortunate circumstance that an embankment which is greatly needed to prevent the poor people living on the Eastern side from the danger of being flooded, will also form a fine promenade commanding picturesque views of your most interesting capital. I understand that Your Highness desires to couple this very important embankment with my name and I shall feel proud to be associated with a work which will preserve the property, promote the health and minister to the enjoyment of the good people of Jamnagar. I have given careful thought to the question of City Improvement in the case of Bombay, where much remains to be done and where I hope at least to secure the adoption of a definite and consistent policy. I am glad to know that Your Highness is taking in hand the improvement of Jamnagar. At some future time it may be possible to level a part at least of the old walls now no longer needed for the defence of the liberties of the citizens. I fear that the result might be a loss of the picturesque but the free access of air would promote the health of the people and in many cases the old walled towns in the continent of Europe, have, in recent years, been removed under careful schemes of improvement without destroying their charm and with advantages now well recognised.

THE NEW SECRETARIAT.

I will only add that among the many works of public utility which you have asked me to inaugurate I shall regard the Clarke Embankment with special interest as an enduring and a beneficent memorial of a delightful visit which has enabled me to cement my friendship with Your Highness and to gain a personal insight into the conditions of the progressive and progressing State of Nawanagar. The Governor also laid the foundation stone of the new Secretariat Building to replace the inconvenient small offices scattered about in various parts of the city. The Jam Sahib stated this improvement was arrested by the famine of 1905. The site selected is convenient both for the palace and city and centralization will facilitate State business and avoid confusion to Mofussil subjects.

His Excellency said: Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It has been my privilege to lay many foundation stones, but never before have I laid that of a Secretariat. Your Highness has told us that your public offices are much scattered and unsuited to their requirements and I can well understand the inconvenience that must result. The business of Government is steadily tending to be more exacting and more complicated. Well arranged buildings are a great factor in good administration by facilitating free intercourse between officials and checking the tendency to over much writing to which most of us are prone. Many years ago I remember trying without any success to draw attention to the great inconvenience entailed by the separation of Departments of the War Office in London and to the total unsuitability of the then buildings to the purposes of a great office of State.

Now this has been remedied and the fine block of buildings which were opened shortly before I left England, have certainly assisted to promote the orderly despatch of public business. Your Highness is most wise in anticipating future requirements as far as possible and in the selection of a site so well suited for the purposes of a Secretariat. The plans which we have just seen show what a handsome building this will be in thorough keeping with its surroundings and evidently arranged for the greatest convenience of the officials who will use them. I am sure that the administration of your State will be benefited by the concentration of public offices in the building which will here arise in the near future. I hope that in the Secretariat of the State of Nawanagar breadth of view and open mindedness will always be found and that the temptation to exalt routine and to glorify what is popularly known as red tape, a tendency which I have often noticed in my many experiences, will be stoutly resisted.

I warmly wish success to the important work which under Your Highness' watchful eye will be carried on in the new building of which I have had the honour of laying the foundation-stone.

THE NEW WATER-SUPPLY.

In initiating the additional water-supply at Viarkhi for the supply of Jamnagar city and for irrigaition His Excellency said:—Your Highness, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Among the many very valuable public works which Your Highness has initiated, I am sure that these water works will be one of special beneficence. Water in the thirty parts of India is an inestimable boon and I look upon irrigation as one of the most important objects to which Government can devote its attention. As you know large tracts of country have been placed beyond the reach of famine in this Presidency. We have already works which are bringing prosperity to many thousands of cultivators, but much still remains to be done for our arid Deccan. Important new projects are now well advanced and Government will do its utmost to obtain authority for their construction with the certainty that no better means can be found for increasing the prosperity of the country. Your Highness tells me that the water in the Vijarkhi tank has been lying for the most part idle, because the cultivaters are slow to take advantage of it. I suppose that the reason is that you have in Nawanagar a more certain rainfall than occurs in parts of the Deccan where our experience is that the cultivators are anxious to avail themselves of all water that can be made available. It is, however, certain that where the average rainfall is so small as it is here, production can be largely increased by the proper use of irrigation with substantial profits to the peasantry. I sincerely hope, therefore, that your people will be brought to see the advantages which lie ready to their hand and that in the near future the Vijarkhi tank will be turned to the fullest account. As regards the water-supply of the city of Jamnagar which these works will provide I cordially agree with Your Highness in the belief that the plentiful provision of pure water at all times will be an inestimable benefit to the citizens. Among all the many sanctuary requirements of our Indian towns I believe that an abundant supply of untainted water ought to take the foremost place. There is no more certain way of improving the general standard of the health of the people and consequently their happines. I am glad to say that many municipalities in the Presidency have taken this view and Government is always ready and willing to give generous assistance to public bodies who bring forward good schemes and are willing to finance them as far as their means permit. I consider that Government assistance cannot be better bestowed than in this direction. Your Highness has mentioned that an experiment on a considerable scale for the growing of Spence cotton under the Vijarkhi tank irrigation is being carried on. I wish this important experiment every success. There can be no doubt that the cotton production of Kathiawar, both in quality and in quantity, can be greatly improved and experiment alone can indicate the best directions in which to move. You are aware that our young but very vigorous agricultural department is earnestly engaged upon questions of this nature and I hope that Your Highness will make full use of that department. Our officers will be only too glad to answer questions and to give such advice as their increasing store of practical knowledge ean provide. If Your Highness applies to them you can count on their sympathetic assistance. And now Your Highness I have inaugurated the last of the six works of great public importance with which you have allowed me to be associated. I again congratulate you and your subjects on the enterprize and initiative which Your Highness has brought to bear upon the affairs of your State. I warmly wish the fullest measure of success to all these important undertakings. I earnestly hope that Your Highness will long be spared to rejoice in the gratitude of your subjects and to enjoy that happiness, the only real happiness to be found in this world, which comes from the sense of doing good to others.

THE TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

Serious Trouble Expected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JANUARY 22.

Unofficial information from the Gulf today indicates that there is likely to be serious trouble at Jask with the Afghan gun-runners who are reported to be coming down in force to attack the post and that the cruiser "Fer-ens" has been ordered thither as a reinforcement.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 22.

Two guns of a Mountain Battery and half a company of Sappers are being added to the Native Infantry already detailed for duty on the Mekran Coast for the suppression of the traffic in arms.

THE HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Calcutta Branch Formed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

The inaugural meeting of the Calcutta Branch of the All India Hospital Assistants Association was held last evening with Major Newman, I.M.S. in the chair. Dr. Ramchandra Iyer of the Mysore Medical Service, who had been travelling all over India with a view to establish Branch Associations at important centres, explained the aims of the association. Its primary objects were scientific progress and the social and material improvements of Hospital Assistants. They would soon have a news organ of their own. He urged that steps should be taken to get rid of charlatans and quacks who plied a brisk trade in all parts of the land without qualifying themselves to discharge the duties of proper medical men. At the close of the meeting the office bearers were elected. The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and the Superintendent of the Campbell Medical School have become patrons.

OIL FIRE IN BURMA.

One Lakh Damage.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JANUARY 22.

Damage to the extent of over one lakh of rupees has been done by a fire which broke out in one of the Burma Oil Co's godowns yesterday, in which wax and candles were stacked. The European and other employes worked heroically and succeeded in saving the adjoining godowns. The cause of the fire is still unknown.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 23.

The following changes in the reliefs for current season have been sanctioned 10th Jats from Alipore to Hyderabad (Sind). 104th Rifles from Hyderabad (Sind) to Bombay, 27th Punjabis from Multan to Alipore (instead of to Bombay). It may be noted that the enquiry relating to the tampering with the loyalty of the 10th Jats is still going on.

BANGALORE, JANUARY, 22.

The *Daily Post* suggests, in view of a local Regiment of Native Army having been approached by seditionists to spread their propaganda, the strengthening of the guard of the volunteer armoury where ammunition and arms are stored is desirable The 82nd B.F.A. left for Bellary this morning by route march. The 73rd Carnatic proceed to Cannanore on Monday.

Two squadrons of the Poona Horse, now at Aurangabad, have been warned for service for Somaliland.

THE following Acts have received assent of the Governor-General in Council:—The Burma Boundries Act 1909, the Burma Embankment Act 1909, the Burma Repealing (Tramways) Act, the Burma Fisheries Act and the Burma Opium Law Amendment Act 1909.

OWING to the conduct of the inhabitants in the Minhla township in Burma the local Government have deemed it necessary to increase the Police Force for six months at an additional cost at Rs. 1,168, including incidental charges which are to be levied on the inhabitants.

CRUSHING SEDITION.

The Viceroy and Native Chiefs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

Commenting on the correspondence which passed between the Viceroy and the Ruling Chiefs regarding sedition the local papers foreshadow the possibility of a revision of the Press Law in India. The *Daily News* writes, we trust the Government of India will not attach too great weight to this, but will remember that the press as an institution is practically unknown in their territories. They know nothing of it at first hand and action upon second information is to be strongly deprecated. The recent course of prosecutions under the present Act has certainly stamped out the viler forms of public prints. The present law, therefore, justifies itself. They have a certain way of their own in Mysore no doubt but British India can scarcely follow that example.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 23.

On Friday evening the Mymensing police searched the house of a local Muktear Gagan Chunder Roy and arrested his son-in-law Jnanchunder Das, a student of Lilla School. The Magistrate released boy on bail. The arrest was in connection with the Dacca train dacoity.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

The 24 Pergannahs' District Conference began at Behala this morning, when Mr. J. N. Mokerjee delivered his presidential address in the course of which he feelingly referred to Mr. Jackson's murder and said that great many administrative difficulties of recent years are due to suspicion and that it was high time that it was allayed. He said:—"While dwelling on this part of my theme I may mention the recent extension of the Seditious Meetings Act to the whole of India. From whatever point of view we may look at the question we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that so far the situation regarding terrorism has not improved very much and I for one feel convinced that India as a whole has yet to make out a case for the abandonment of all abnormal laws. At the same time I hope and trust that so far as Bengal is concerned there will be no need for proclaiming any area under the Act, I am sure you all agree that in the suppression of sedition and of seditious speeches and writings the interests of the people are identical with those of the Government, though there may be difference of opinion as to the necessity or otherwise of any practical measures adopted with a view to their suppression. It will be better, I think, therefore, to withhold any pronouncement of opinion on this matter until we see how areas are proclaimed under the Act."

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JANUARY 22.

The second Sessions of the Chingleput Cooperation Conference commenced to-day at Conjeeveram under the presidency of Mr. P. R. Sundra Iyer, High Court, Vakil. There was a large attendance. Mr. M. E. Srirangacharisr welcomed the gathering on behalf of the local organiser of the Conference. The Chairman congratulated Chingleput on the progress made in co-operative work, and referred to the passing of Co-operative Credit Societies Act and the success achieved already and referred to the Madras Land Act. He offered the suggestion for further working, that investment in loans to a property managed by a Co-operative Society was safe. He then dwelt on the principal abjects of co-operative organization which was to help the poor, to promote thrift, free the ryot and artisan from perpetual thraldom of the money-lender. He said it was unnecessary to descant on the moral influence of co-operative associations and speak about the political aspect of the question and he could not on that occasion deal with the question of numerous purposes for which a co-operative association has been used in European countries. He was followed by Rae Bahadur M. Audinarayaniah who said that most of their societies were of the unlimited pattern and few of the limited liability kind. He then entered into details of the working of the different societies. The societies were growing in number and capital was also steadily rising, but they must engineer and foster among the rural population the habit of depositing with the societies their small savings. He addressed a few words on a proposal to form unions of Co-operative Societies.

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FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from page 4.)

The Russian Government has agreed to submit the case of the s. s. "Anhalt" to The Hague Tribunal. The case arose out of the provisional impounding by the German law courts of the Russian Government's deposits and securities lying in Messrs. Mendelssohn and Co.'s bank consequent on the successful issue of a suit brought by Herr von Hellfeld, a German, to recover a sum of £150,000 from the Russian Government in connection with the chartering of the s. s. "Anhalt" to take a cargo of arms and ammunition to Vladivostok during the Russo-Japanese War.

SPAIN AND HER SOLDIERS.

Queen Victoria Eugénia presided over a touching ceremony which took place on Tuesday in the Palace in the presence of all the members of the Royal family and the Court. Grants of £40 were given to the families of each of the soldiers killed in the Riff campaign £20, to the wounded, while those who had lost an arm or a leg were presented with an artificial limb. The Royal Palace was full of working class families and wounded soldiers, and as the recipients of the Royal bounty received the gifts from her Majesty's hands they expressed their thanks with a fervour, that arose from hearts full of gratitude. Some extremely affecting incidents were witnessed. The women of the people, with touching and un-affected simplicity, knelt before the Queen, and, making the sign of the Cross, called down the blessings of Heaven on her head. Several of them fainted with emotion.

Her Majesty, who wore a black dress trimmed with silver, spoke to all the wounded soldiers and the families of the dead. The ceremony, which lasted three hours, was attended by delegations from all the regiments composing the garrison of Madrid. When the Queen left the great salon and proceeded to her private apatments, she received a tremendous ovation from the people in the galleries of the Palace. A crowd assembled in the Plaze de Oriente joined in the cheering, and her Majesty was enthusiastically acclaimed when she appeared on the balcony.

DECORATIONS.

Revised Rules.

Revised rules prescribing the occasions on, and the manner in, which decorations of the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire and medals should be worn by Civil members of those Orders and holders of medals have been issued as under:—

I

PLAIN CLOTHES—MORNING DRESS (FROCK COAT.)

(1) Ordinarily no decorations are worn.

(2) On ceremonial occasions—

Knights Grand Commanders wear the Star on the left breast.

Knights Commanders wear the Star on the left breast.

Companions wear the badge on the left breast.

Possessors of medals wear them on the left breast

II

PLAIN CLOTHES—EVENING.

(1) Ordinarily no decorations are worn.

(2) On special occasions, when the order is "plain clothes with miniatures"—

Knights Grand Commanders wear the Star on the left breast.

Knights Commanders wear the Star on the left breast.

Companions wear the miniature on the lapelle of the coat.

Possessors of medals wear the miniature on the lapelle of the coat.

III.

OFFICIAL UNDRESS UNIFORM—DAY.

Knights Grand Commanders wear a piece of the ribbon of the breadth prescribed for a Companion of the Order and half an inch in length.

Knights Commanders wear a piece of the ribbon of the breath prescribed for a Companion of the Order and half an inch in length.

Companions wear a piece of the prescribed ribbon half an inch in length.

Possessors of medals wear a piece of the ribbon half an in inch length.

IV.

OFFICIAL EVENING UNIFORM ("MESS DRESS," CIVILIAN).

Knights Grand Commanders wear, on ordinary occasions, the Star alone on the left breast; on more formal occasions the Star on the left breast and, also, the badge suspended from a riband of the breath prescribed for a Knight Grand Commander worn over the right shoulder and under the coat but over the waistcoat.

Knights Commanders wear, on ordinary occasions, the Star on the left breast; on more formal occasions the Star on the left breast and the ribbon and badge, the badge being suspended two inches below the lower edge of the stock and the ribbon being worn round the shirt collar underneath the coat.

Companions wear, on ordinary occasions, the miniature on the lapelle of the coat; on more formal occasions the full size badge on the left breast.

Possessors of medals wear, on ordinary occasions, the miniature on the lapelle of the coat; on more formal occasiens the full size medal on the left breast.

V.

OFFICIAL FULL DRESS.

Knights Grand Commanders wear at Investitures of the Orders and upon all great and solemn occasions the Mantle, Collar with badge attached, and Star. On "Collar Days," the collar, with badge attached, and Star; on all other occasions the Star and the badge suspended to a riband of the description prescribed in the Statutes worn over the right shoulder.

Knights Commanders wear the Star on the left breast and the badge suspended, two iches below the lower edge of the collar, from the ribbon which will be worn inside the collar of the coat.

Companions wear the badge on the left breast.

Possessors of medals wear the full size medal on the left breast.

N. B.—A. An officer, who is a Knight Grand Commander or Knight Commander of more than one Order, wears the Stars of his Orders in sequence, according to their precedence, on his left breast, one above the other or where, owing to their number that is not possible, in the manner and order noted in the margin. The badges of such Orders are worn with the ribbons under the collar, the badge of the senior Order suspended from the collar seam and the rest in sequence, each about half its diameter below the next above.

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  1
2   3
  4
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B. As a general rule, however, the Star of the senior Order or decoration only is worn, unless it is desired to compliment a member of a particular Order, when the Star of that Order is worn by those in possession of it.

C. Medals are worn in their order of precedence, the first medal being placed farthest from the left shoulder.

D. In undress, when there are more ribbons than one to be worn they are sewn on to the cloth of the coat in a row without intervals. They should not overlap and when there is not sufficient room to wear the ribbons in one row, they should be worn in two or more rows the lower being arranged directly under the upper.

E. When the grant of a medal has been notified in Army Orders and the medal rolls have been submitted to the Government of India, officers whose names have been included in the rolls may wear the ribbon, and, in mess or evening dress, the miniature medal; but neither the ribbon nor miniature of any decoration or Order should be worn before the issue of such decoration or Order.

F. Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform should conform as nearly as possible to the practise prescribed under heads III, IV, and V, on occasions on which uniform is worn by those entitled to it.

A WELSH Dinner will take place in Calcutta on 1st March, St David's Day.

PORTING NEWS.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

spite of the havoc to the gear of the various caused by the phenomenal wind of last week the exception of Turquoise, there was a full entries for Saturday's races, and apparently were none the worse for their experience. were, however, only two entries for the Ship's Race and it was declared off. Up to 2 p. m. was little or no wind and it looked like being appointing day. However, by the time the were getting "under way" a good stiff breeze from the N.-N.-W. which increased later in the noon, in fact in some of the "puffs" they had as as they wanted.

A" Class Eileen was first over the line 7secs. gunfire, followed 3, 6 and 9 seconds later ively by Sapphire, Melody and Isca. a spinnaker run to S. Karanja, Melody uble with her spinnaker and had to send a ft. Eileen rounded S. Karanja Buoy 2 min ahead of Sapphire 2·57 of Melody and 3·27

e reach to Mark Buoy Eileen only gained on Sapphere while Melody and Isa dropped

e yachts after fetching Mark Bouy close the port tack. Eileen after standing on 2 minutes went about, while Sapphire a bit longer followed by Melody. Isea how- d on same distance and only went about could weather Middle Ground. The other first pointed dead for the Committee Vessel, ey got nearer in shore, they headed off con- and only just fetched the Dolpnin. rounded the Committee Vessel 2min. 22secs. Sapphire, having only made up 55 on the beat, Melody and Isca hav- pped still further astern; but Isca d up a few seconds on Melody. On the N. Karanja Buoy Eileen tried her spin- ich gave her some trouble which probably her and the positions at the Buoy remained changed. Eileen at the Committee Vessel 13secs. ahead of Sapphire who takes the Melody by 46secs, the latter saving en-

s being as follows :—

HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Time Allow-ances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
. 6 23	R. H. H Hopkins and Mjr Muter RE	5 21 53	1 48 30
. 7 57	J W Stokes and F. J. Preston	Did not start.	
15 55	J. B. K. Maube	5 35 11	1 40 16
Scr	J F Watson	5 20 40	1 50 40
15 55	E. Faulkner	5 33 23	1 52 31

mittee Vessel to South Karanja Buoy Mark Buoy to Port, thence to Commit- starboard, thence North Karanja Buoy Port, thence to Committee Vessel = 11·93 miles. N W Strength Fresh—Time limit 6·45 p.m.

1st prize won by Sapphire.
Melody saves Entrance Fee.

"B" Class—Peewit led over the line to windward of Erin. Trixie was third, 14secs. after gunfire with Pixie to leeward of the line a second later, while Anna coming from the direction of the Apollo Bunder was last. A good start, only 30secs. covering the five boats.

Pixie and Trixie headed straight for Tucker Beacon while remainder stood up harbour for what reason their skippers alone can explain as it was just on low water and there was practically no tide. There must have been something in it however, as Erin and Pixie rounded Tucker Beacon together. On the run to N. Karanja all boats set their spinnakers, Erin sticking to Pixie. It was a beat to Committee Vessel and as they approached it was a very pretty sight, the three sister yachts being close together and the Committee Vessel was rounded first by Pixie, 23secs ahead of Erin, and 39 ahead of Trixie and of Peewit and Anna 3 min. 52 secs. and 11 min. 40 seconds respectively.

On the run to Mark Buoy Pixie slipped away from Erin who was rather lazy in getting her spinnaker broken out.

Beating back from Mark Buoy Pixie still further increased her lead, but lost on time allowance to Erin. Peewit gets second prize.

Corrected times are as follows :—

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3·40 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allow-ances, M. S.	Entered by	Time of arrival H. M. S	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Trixie	6 7	Officers Glou-cester Regt.	5 40 29	1 50 22
Pixie	Scr.	E. Y. Watson & A N Cassells	5 37 58	1 57 58
Lylie	4 22	R. G. Monteath.	Did not start.	
Erin	6 7	Col H Mead	5 38 54	1 52 47
Peewit	10 30	Duncan Fraser	5 44 43	1 54 13
Anna	27 7	Officers H M Mint	6 3 27	1 56 20

Course: Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon to starboard, thence to North Karanja Buoy to starboard thence to Committee Vessel thence to Mark Buoy to starboard, thence to Committee Vessel. 10.48 miles. Wind N W Strength Fresh—Time limit 6·45 p. m.

1st prize won by Erin.
2nd prize won by Peewit.

Clutha showed the "C" class the way over the time Maud having misjudged time had to be recalled. The remainder were over within a second or two of each other. All the boats set spinnaker on the run to Sunk Rock and Mavourneen at that mark took the lead with Weewin, Clutha and Coralie well up. Reaching to North Karanja Buoy Clutha and Coralie picked up on Mavourneen and passed her at the Buoy, the remainder following in procession. It was another reach back to the Committee Vessel, Clutha being first home, Coralie being next. It was not a particularly interesting race as there was no beating in the cruise and no particular seamanship was called for. Some of the finishes were very close as will be seen by referring to the following results :—

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3·50 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allow-ances. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Coralie	3 2	Capt. B Thomas	5 12 42	1 19 40
Maud	1 49	Officers R.E.	5 15 33	1 23 44
Mavourneen	0 36	Newman Taylor	5 13 14	1 22 38
Clutha	Scr.	J. J. Welch.	5 12 0	1 22 0
Lapwing	4 52	C.N. Moberly*	5 16 43	1 21 58
Valkyrie	2 24	R. Walker	Did not start.	
Curlew	3 2	J. S. Wardlaw Milne	5 15 50	1 22 48
Sitara	6 41	J. E. Needham	5 17 17	1 20 36
Jean	9 44	B C Reade	5 15 60	1 16 16
Marie Louise	7 18	K MacIver	5 18 1	1 20 43
Weewin	1 49	Mudge and Hopcraft	5 15 57	1 24 8
Swallow	0 36	W F Moore	5 17 10	1 26 34

* Came in flying protest flag.

Course: Committee Vessel to Sunk Rock to Port, thence round North Karanja Buoy to Port, thence to Committee Vessel. 7·30 miles. Wind N W strength fresh.—Time-limit 6·15 p.m.

1st prize won by Jean.
2nd prize won by Coralie.
3rd prize won by Sitara.
Marie Louise saves Entrance Fee.

BOMBAY RACES.

Sixth Extra Meeting.

MONDAY, 24TH JANUARY, 1910.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Little Nursery Plate ((divided) 5 furlongs, 3·15 p.m.

2nd Race—The Little Nursery Plate (divided) 5 furlongs, 3·40 p.m.

3rd Race—The Little Nursery Plate (divided) 5 furlongs, 4·5 p.m.

4th Race—The Churchgate Plate about 7 furlongs, 4·35 p.m.

5th Race—The Sandown Plate about 9 furlongs, 5 p m

6th Race—The Charni Road Plate about 9 furlongs, 5·25 p.m.

7th Race—The Nursery Plate (divided) 6 furlongs, 5·50 p.m.

8th Race—The Nursery Plate (divided) 6 furlongs, 6·15 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train will leave

Colaba	2·25 p.m.
Church Gate	2·30 p.m.
Grant Road	2·40 p.m.
Arrive at Mahalaxmi	2·45 p.m.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Second Meeting,—Third Day

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 22.

The following are the details of the second meeting, third day, of the Calcutta Races :—

THE HASTINGS PLATE.—The Hurdle Race R. C., and distance.

Golden Morn 10st 9lbs .... McNeilage 1
Five Crown 10st 6lbs .... C. Hoyt 2
Umutbee 9st .... Northmore 3

Won by 3 lengths, 5 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.—Time 3 min 3 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Bonita 9st 9lb and Cyril 9st 7lbs.

BETTING.—1 1·4 to Five Crown, 2 to 1 Golden Morn, 6 to 1 the rest.

THIRD SELLING HANDICAP No. 1. Distance.—Five furlongs.

Abet 7st 7lbs .... Butters 1
Harene 7st 11lbs .... Whalley 2
Singleton 8st 9lbs .... Robinson 3

Won by 2 3-4 lengths, 1-2 length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 3 3·4 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Mauvette 8st 13lbs, Morino 8st 11lbs, Mereworth 8st 7lbs, Elgin 8st 2lbs, Lady Teazle 7st 9lbs.

BETTING.—1 1·2 to 1 Singleton, 2 to 1 Harene, 7 to 1 Abet, and longer odds the rest.

THIRD SELLING HANDICAP, No. 2. Distance—Five furlongs.

Souvenir 8st 4lbs .... Murdison 1
White Heather 7st 7lbs .... Kuhn 2
Pressy 9st .... Whalley 3

Won by 1 1-2 lengths, 1-2 length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min. 4 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Rustile 8st 12lbs, Sir Ulric 8st 8lbs, Bobbie 8st 4lbs, Baritone 8st, Musilson 7st 4lbs, Charles 7st, and Abdullah 6st 12lbs.

BETTING: —3 to 1 Souvenir, Pressy and Rustile, and longer odds the rest.

THE BELVEDERE PONY PLATE, No. 2. Distance.—1 mile.

Hackler's Bloom 8st 5lbs .... Murdison 1
Wild Boy 8st 7lbs .... Robinson 2
Mandeville 8st 13lbs .... Whalley 3

Won by 2 lengths, 1 3 4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time.—1 min 45 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Run Away Girl 9st 3lbs, Solace 8st 11lbs, Ruling Passion 7st 4lbs, Encourage 7st 2lbs, and Bandyleg 6st 7lbs.

BETTING.—2 1-2 to 1 Encourage and Mandeville; 4 to 1 Hackler's Bloom, 4 1-2 to 1 Wild Boy and longer odds the rest.

THE GOOGHY PLATE.—Distance five Furlongs.

Lumination 9st 2lbs .... Whalley 1
Annamulock 8st 6lbs .... Murdison 2
Sequent 6st 7lbs .... Kuhn 3

Won by 1 1-4 lengths, 3-4 lengths between 2nd 3rd. Time.—1 min 2 1-2 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Sham Fight 8st 6lbs, Stirabout 8st Longchamp 7st 10lbs, Lovania 7st 9lbs and Palindrome 7st 5lbs.

BETTING —4 to 6 Lumination, 3 to 1 Annamulock, 3 to 1 Sequent.

THE BHOWANIPORE PLATE.—Distance 1 Seven furlongs.

Runt 10st 7st .... Ames 1
Galileo 9st 13 lbs .... Trenoweth 2
Best Chins 7st 10lbs .... O'Neil 3

Won by 1 length, head between 2nd and 3rd. Time—1 min 31 3·4 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Berthier 8st 9lbs, Steinhager 8st 9lbs, The Cockatoo 8st 7lbs, The Missus 8st 5lbs, Flotsam, 7st 12lbs, Sir Ulric 7st 7lbs, Scramble 7st 3lbs.

BETTING —1 1-2 to 1 The Missus, 2 to 1 Punt, 7 to 1 Galileo and longer odds the rest.

THE MERCHANTS PLATE.—Distance 1 1-2 miles.

May Fowl 6st 1lbs .... Kuhn 1
Bull Dog 7st 13lbs .... Whalley 2
Crossbred 7st 13lbs 3

Won by a neck; 1-4 length between 2nd and 3rd. Time—2 min 39 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Retort 9st 13lbs, Misty Morn 8st 8lbs., Black Duke 7st 10lbs, Devereaux 7st 2lbs.

BETTING.—1 1-2 to 1 Retort, 2 1-2 to 1 Bull Dog. and 7 to 1 May Fowl.

THE CITY PLATE.—Distance St. Ledger Course.

Carnival 7st 13lbs .... Murdison 1
Craigendorrie 8st 9lbs .... Firthm 2
Kaffirpan 8st 12lbs .... Trenworth 3

Won by 2 lengths, 2 1-4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd. Time—3 min 2 1-4 secs.

ALSO RAN.—Flaneur 7st 7lbs.

BETTING.—4 to 5 Craigendorrie and 4 to 1 the rest.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

The Annual Tournament will be held during the Big Race Meeting in February, commencing on the 8th and extending over a fortnight. It is open to all India.

All Officers of any of the Services, Civil and Military, and members of any recognised Club or Gymkhana are eligible.

The events will be (a) Open Singles, (b) Open Doubles, (c) Public School Doubles, (d) Handicap Singles, (e) Handicap Doubles, (f) Markers Singles.

THE CONDITIONS ARE :—

(a) The winner of the Open Singles is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning or until the next year's winner is declared and will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a Cup, value Rs. 50, with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung in the dressing-room of the Racquet Court.

The Challenge Cup is not to be taken out of India. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to remain the Challenge Cup permanently.

(b) (c) (d) (e)—Cups will be presented to the Winners.

(f)—Will only be held if at least six competitors enter, in which case the first prize will be Rs. 150 and 2nd Rs 75, while if more than 8 entries are received a 3rd prize will be given.

(b) and (c)—Will not be held when unless at least for pairs enter.

In the event of large entries being received for the Handicaps events they may be extended over a month. They are confined to members of the Bombay Gymkhana, resident in Bombay.

5. Handicaping and the drawing of ties will be effected at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committe of the Bombay Gymkhana.

7. The matches will be played under the Rules which are posted in the Court.

8. It is requested that the names of those wishing to enter, together with that of the Service, Club or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 4th February, 1910, on which date the entries close.

Up to the present time the winners have been:—1885 Capt. B. B. Russell, R. E, 1886 Mr. H. G. Gell, 1887 Mr. G. H Hancock, Bo. S. C., 1888 Mr. H G. Gell, 1889 Mr. F. T. Richard, 1890 Mr. L. Rivett-Carnack, 1891 Mr. G. H. Hancock, Bo. S. C., 1892 Capt. S. C. Smith, R. A., 1893 Capt. S. C. Smith, R. A., 1894 Mr. G. H. Hadcock, Bo. S. C., 1895 Capt. S. C. Smith, R. A., 1896 Mr. J. G. Greig, Bo. S. C., 1897 Mr. E. O. Bradford, R. I. R., 1898 Mr. J. G. Greig, Bo. S. C., 1899 Mr. J. G. Greig, Bo. S. C., 1900 Maj. S. Menzies, R. F, 1901 Mr. M. D. Wood, W. Y. R., 1902 Mr. J. G. Greig, Bo. S. C., 1903 Mr. E. S. Sandys, R. E., 1904 Mr. A. H. C. Kearsey, Y. & L. Regt., 1905 Capt. J. G. Greig, I. A., 1906 Capt. J. G. Greig, I. A., 1907 Maj. C. Wigram, 18th Lancers, 1908 Capt. J. G. Greig, I.A., and 1909 Capt. J. G. Greig, I. A.

For the Markers' events, which will be placed on Saturday and Sunday, February 12 13, 19, and 20, the charge for admission will be as follows:—For all events Rs. 5, for Preliminary Events only (February 11 and 12) Re. 1, for Semi-final and Final events only (February 18 and 19) Rs 2. Tickets may be obtained at the Racquet Court or from the Head Clerk, Bombay Gymkhana.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is decilcious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The cold mornings of a week ago have been replaced by considerably milder weather and unfortunately the conditions have not been all that could be desired for the last week-end's hunting as scent has been none too good.

A fair sized field were out for the Mohurrum holiday bye-day when hounds met in front of the Jackal Club in the early hours of the morning. As soon as the train had arrived from Bombay hounds moved off in the direction of Chuckla, but the likely coverts there yielded nothing. The mango tope on the other side of the Andheri Road was then drawn and on the hill side hounds spoke to be line of a jackal on which they ran down to Stacey's Tank, where they were at fault; picking up the line again they patiently worked it out over Sunday hill and down into the end of the Marole Valley, but there lost all trace of the direction. Another effort was made towards Sahar and close to the Tuolsi pipe line hounds drove a jackal out of a small nullah. This customer led the way across the pipe and Marole cart track to the backwater which he crossed just by the stone bridge. From thence he was hunted over the Vehar road on to the stony hill beyond—near the junction of the Andher-Vehar Roads. Hounds chased him into the Powal valley and it is reported, that they killed on top of one of the aloe covered hills in a spot which could not be gained by the hunt staff. As the morning was far advanced hounds were then taken back to kennels which they reached shortly before ten o'clock.

The last meet took place at Wakola Barracks. It will be remembered that a week or two ago a jackal from that neighbourhood put up an excellent run which ended amidst much excitement in a kill across the railway. It was therefore hoped that yesterday an equally good run might be in store but such hopes were soon dispelled by the evident "catchiness" of the scent and twisting tactics of the jackal that was found. There was a large and representative field including several ladies and also a visitor from Quetta. Hounds got away after a jackal close to the big nullah on the other side of last year's Point to Point course and hunted him up to the walled compound between that and Sahar village. Here this customer gave a sample of his subsequent tactics in doing a circle round the compound before being viewed away towards Sahar hill. Hounds following him across the end of the compound had to scramble over the nasty wall which is topped with broken bottle glass, a performance which was anxiously watched by a section of the field. The way then led past Sahar Church, over Sahar hill and always working towards the railway down to Jackal hill where a diversion was caused by another Jackal coming on the scene. One jackal crossed the railway but hounds followed up a line which led up over Pereira's hill into the end of the Bomanwadi Valley; this customer seemed likely to cross the Andheri road but either due to the impetuosity of some of the field or some similar interference, he retraced his steps and travelling down again to Jackal hill crossed the railway embankment, hounds being then whipped off owing to the unrideable country on the other side of the line. The scene of operations was next transferred to Sahar and hounds owned to the line of a jackal in the bushes behind the Church. Scent was, however, very poor and the pack had very great difficulty in making anything of it. Very slowly they worked their way across the Sahar nullah and right handed round to the backwater by the bund; but eventually they had to admit themselves beaten and were taken back to kennels.

The next meet takes place to-morrow at Jackal hill (Andheri Station) and the following fixtures have been arranged :—

Jan 27th The Kennels
Jan 30th Sahar Hill
Feb 1st Chuckla (Parla Station)
Feb 3rd Jackal Club
Feb 6th Parla
Feb 8th Irla (Parla Station)
Feb 10th Santa Cruz
Feb 13th Cross Roads Melon Ground
Feb 15th Jackal Hill
Feb 17th Santa Cruz
Feb 29th Wakola Barracks
Feb 23rd (Wednesday) Chuckla
Feb 25th (Friday) Jackal Club

Members coming by train are requested to proceed to the meet with as little delay as possible.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 23rd January 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	nil	nil	......	nil	...
Teheran	23	12	50 p.m.	1	30
Suez	23	12	35 p.m.	0	22

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala without additional charge (19-11-09).

Communication with Persian offices Ahvaz and Mohammerah interrupted. Telegrams being posted from Borazjoon (11-11-09.)

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora. (23-1-10).

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

When you have a genuine cold or a hard cough, or when there is inflammation in the throat or lungs, then you need

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It is a carefully prepared, accurately compounded medicine for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It contains strong and active ingredients, such as are extensively prescribed by the medical profession. It is the oldest, strongest, and best medicine for coughs and colds you can possibly buy.

Accept no cheap and worthless substitute. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

BY THE WAY.

THE MOND BEQUEST.

Either the habit is growing for collectors to leave their works of art to the nation, or else the death-roll among that section of mankind that has sufficient wealth and good taste to acquire beautiful things has lately been an unusually heavy one. At any rate, whatever the cause may be, our national galleries and museums are soon to receive a perfect windfall of treasures. After the Salting bequest comes that of Dr. Ludwig Mond whose will has just been published. Fifty-six pictures—most of them of the early Italian schools—are to be left to the National Gallery after the death of his wife, whose enjoyment is to be in the nature of a life interest. The conditions of the will are somewhat unusual, and very carefully thought out. The National Gallery is to take either three-quarters of the pictures at least, or to have none at all; the pictures, if accepted, must be housed in separate rooms, and termed the Mond Bequest, but the construction of these rooms may be paid for out of the testator's estate, while the remainder of the pictures are to be divided in suitable collections among provincial galleries.

GOOD JUDGES, TOO.

A public permitted to glance shyly at the minutes of evidence given before the Joint Committee on the state of judicial business must conclude, perhaps with a little sentimental sadness, that the spirit of the times has penetrated even to the Bench. We find British judges, most sublime and irreproachable of social ministers, compelled to face the gentle critic compelled to defend themselves against suggestions of coming to work late and leaving early. The charge of unpunctuality was vigorously resentrd by Lord Alverstone, who declared that it was a point of honour with "all or nearly all of us to begin at 10 30 a.m. As for rising before 4 p.m., Lord Alverstone pointed out that it must sometimes happen that work broke down and other cases could not be got. We wonder what explanation some famous judges who are, alas! dead and gone could or would have offered to the rising early allegation. How would they have demonstrated that by a remarkable coincidence work always used to break down in their courts on, say, Derby Day? They are not here to tell us the curious pranks of chance, and of course, in our more serious days judges never notice the imminence of a great race—probably do not know wherein a racehorse differ from a cabhorse. The Lord Chancellor seemed to think that, though the judges work hard, they might work a little harder; whereupon Mr. Justice Grantham assumed his best judicial dignity and wrath, He said he never went to bed till midnight now, and if he attempted to do more—driven thereto as though he were a slave or schoolboy—he would never get to bed at all. As we have never been judges ourselves, we hardly feel justified in presuming to decide between such authorities. But, speaking as unjudicial observers, we should say that the judges earn their salaries as well as any members of the community, that they work quite hard enough, and that the treadmill is to be preferred by any "slacker" to the judicial bench. There is something in Mr Justice Grantham's argument that if the judges work harder they will not be able to work so well The committee appear to agree with him, for they recommend the immediate appointment of two additional judges, not necessarily to be permanent.

LONDON'S NEEDS.

A very important inquiry is to be held by the London Tariff Branch of the Board of Trade, to see what can be done in the way of providing London with more numerous and more efficient main streets. Of course everyone knows what is the matter with London. There are not enough thoroughfares East to West which are sufficiently broad to carry the volume of traffic, and underground railways and tubes can only partially mitigate the congestion. Colonel Sir Herbert Jekyll's report, which deals with the whole traffic problem, points out that Paris has twelve times as many roads over thirty metres in breadth as London has, and twice as many main roads radiating out into the country. This is a very extraordinary state of affairs, since Greater London must have between two and three times the population of Greater Paris, and her traffic is, even in proportion, much heavier. There are certain very obvious things that might be done first, such as the construction of a broad boulevard along the City, Pentonville and Euston-roads, and the cutting of a great thoroughfare from the City to Westminster by the shortest route that is, across the south side of the river. These projects have all been weighed in the balance and discussed by all kinds of authorities, and it is to be hoped that the suggestions of the Traffic Board may result in one or both of these schemes being put into practice.

VICTIMS OF THE AEROPLANE.

We Englishmen regret the death of M. Delagrange just as much as his own countrymen do, for it was his daring flights that made the Doncaster meeting a success. This was typical of the man. He was only riskily venturesome if it would help others. When a strong wind was blowing at the Juvisy meeting last autumn, and no other aviator dared ascend, and the disappointed crowd were on the point of wrecking the buildings, it was Delagrange who saved the situation by making an ascent. It is not to this venturesomeness that his death can be ascribed. The wind was under twenty miles an hour. Nor was he rounding a corner too low, as poor Captain Ferber did at Boulogne. Nor did he take any undue risks by trusting himself to a monoplane. Lefebvre met his death on a biplane, when the wire governing the perpendicular rudder broke, and when all is said, it was a monoplane that crossed the Channel. No, so far as our information goes at present, it was an accident difficult if not impossible to guard against, such an accident as befell Latham at Juvisy when he was caught in an eddy and pitched sideways, and was only saved from death by his good luck. Bleriot himself nearly perished at Rheims when his motor suddenly stopped and he fell, and the petrol ran over the hot engine, burst into flame and scorched him. All this goes to show that we are far from the day when the aeroplane can be used commercially, when, as France has been hoping, it can transport officers across the Sahara from Timbuctoo to Algeria.

NICE MANNERS IN MACHINERY.

We are to have a further development of the taxicab. So far we have been content with the little machine registering our fares. In the future, though it cannot yet speak French or teach the chauffeur that easy deference which is at the bottom of all true democratic business success, it will hand us out a ticket stamped with the exact sum that we owe, including any extras that we may have incurred. The inner meaning of this last clause is not yet clear. Are cooling drinks and ices (strawberry or vanilla) to be obtained during the summer months, and steam-heated beef-tea or petrol-cocktails during the winter? We do know, however, that the cabs take notice in the future of all our goings-on. The cab-proprietor will receive, at the close of the day, a printed register of the distance travelled, the lenght of the waits, and the number of passengers carried. It is but a step from this to a record of our height and appearance, our age, number of relatives still living, religious convictions, and so on. We hope the proprietor will be edified. He will certainly be amused, unless people revert to the hansom.

A GIGANTIC UNDERTAKING.

Perhaps, writes the London correspondent, the most surprising thing about the severe storms in the north during the week-end is the fact that no telegraphic delays are reported. This is due to the growing network of underground cables which Mr. Buxton has been extending all over the kingdom, and by means of which Scotland and the chief towns in the north have been connected with London by numerous underground cables. From the main trunk line of underground conduits similarly protected cables branch off in various directions from important centres such as Birmingham and Warrington, and a start has been made for another main line from Newcastle to London by way of the eastern counties. Westward, underground messages are now sent from London to Penzance, by way of Bristol and Exeter, and eastward to Dover a line is being laid which has been working as far as Chatham for several months.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

VESTS OF OLD LACE.

The little velvet gown is the fetish of the moment. The skirt, to be correct, should be no wider than two yards, and a perfect craze exists for these toilettes, which seem to have captivated the fancy of the modern woman, so as to become almost an obsession, while they represent a decided advance on the heavy velvet costume with trailing jupe. There is no trimming, the little skirt clearing the ground well, and being hemmed with a border of fur. The coat is absolutely plain, being likewise hemmed all round with fur, and the little blouse which is worn underneath is of ninon to match the velvet, tucked all over and scooped out just sufficiently to show a tiny vest. To wear the wide guimpe nowadays is to prove one self a long way behind the dictates of La Mode, and charming as it was as an addition to the dresses of yesterday, it is to-day as much forgotten by the leading couturieres as though it had never existed at all. The tiny square or round in front, filled in with a plain piece of material stretched over the opening, has taken its place completely. For this purpose there is nothing to excel a scrap of old lace from some cherished store, the mellow tint having a very becoming effect against the face, while it sets off the rich, dark, colour to the best advantage.

ASH-GREY VELVET AND SORREL GREEN.

In cases where the gown is treated in this manner with the microscopical vest, a fold of velvet borders the edge, the velvet being not infrequently chosen in some contrasting colour. For instance, with a coat and skirt of ash-grey corduroy, hemmed with opossum, the blouse was in tucked ash-grey ninon to correspond, the only relief being afforded by a fold of sorrel-green velvet at the point where the vest met the blouse.

A NOVEL HAIR ORNAMENT.

The newest hair ornament for evening wear is fur. This, has already received a warm welcome in Paris, and even women who have hitherto set their faces resolutely against eccentricities of all kinds are capitulating hands down to its charms. A fur fillet which is threaded through the hair and finished with a small bow on one side is an item which is high in favour, while there are very pretty wired fillets of Chinchilla which have a cluster of velvet flowers, especially white gardenias, laid against the pelt on one side, and embedded in dark, glossy leaves. Naturally enough the better kind of furs take precedence in this case, the favourites being sable, mink, chinchilla, and ermine, while some have, in lieu of the flowers, a little cluster of gold or silver berries on one side.

CHRISTMAS ROSES.

And speaking of berries reminds one naturally of the different trifles which stand for the season. There are very few items of wearing apparel suggestive of Christmas berries or flowers which have not rather a vulgar appearance when applied to the toilette, but this year the white satin ribbons embroidered with holly are so pretty that it is little wonder that young girls are using them as coiffure ornaments to twist round the gold or silver fillets and caten a cluster of Christmas roses on one side. The latter flowers are high in favour, and are worn ad infinitum as corsage flowers or are employed to catch up a handful of folds on the skirt of the gown, while for outdoor wear darker and richer colours are preferred, the chrysanthemum, the wallflower, and the Russian violet having put the white blossoms more or less in the shade.

WEEKLY CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

During the week ending 15th January light rain fell in Northern India which benefited the spring crop There were also light fall of snows in Kashmere and Himalayan Hill stations and hill crops are reported to be in good condition. In Bombay and Central India agricultural prospects are unchanged. Spring crops continue to suffer from insufficient moisture. Rain is needed in Hyderabad and Madras. Prices continue stationary.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 19th January:—

Slight rain during week parts Sind, Gujarat-Baroda. Standing crops suffering insufficient moisture parts Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Kolhapur, slightly damaged insects Karachi, rats and cloudy weather West Khandesh, generally good elsewhere. Threshing kharif continues parts Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Konkan Khandesh, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Kathiawar Rabi sowing progressing parts Karachi, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kanara, West Khandesh, Nasik, Mahi, Kantha. Harvesting in progress parts Gujarat, Satara, Karnatak, Baroda, Cutch. Cotton picking progressing Hyderabad, Broach, Khandesh, Belgaum. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except parts Deccan, generally in good condition. Drinking water generally sufficient. Irrigation water deficient parts Nasik, Poona. Grain stocks sufficient. Prices fallen Surat. Ratnagiri, Satara, risen East Khandesh, Poona, Bijapur, Belgaum, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 20 to 41, Gujarat 9 to 21, Konkan 2 to 40, Karnatak 23 to 35 per cent. less than normal and Deccan 4 per cent. more to 27 per cent. less.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SANNYASI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

The sudden death of a Sannyasi, aged about 35 or 30, is reported from Kalighat this morning. The Sannyasi was seen bathing and performing his ablution. Coming to his guddie he sat in the usual way to perform his Yoga and was found shortly afterwards dead still sitting with his hands folded and his eyes shut apparently in meditation.

AN EX SOLDIER IN TROUBLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JANUARY 21.

A European named Vincent Young, an ex-military man, has been arrested here under instructions from Karachi police by whom he is wanted, Formerly he was attached to a bioscope travelling company and got stranded at Karachi. Here he was picked up by two young lady artistes who elected not to travel any more, and he returned to Poona. He has been here about a fortnight. He will be sent to Karachi under police escort.

ANOTHER PRINTER ARRESTED IN BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 21.

The printer of the *Khulnabasi* has been arrested under Sections 124 A and 153 A for publishing the poem "Aya Ma," which appeared with names of writer Panchanan Ghose, who is not yet arrested. The press and office were locked up and placed under the police guard.

AT the next meeting of the United Provinces Council to be held at Lucknow on Monday, 7th February, the rules for the conduct of the business of the Council will be considered and passed and the report of the Select Committee on the United Provinces Motor Vehicles Bill will be presented.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2·30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as chairs, easy chairs, tables, sofas, cupboards, almyrahs, teapoys, side tables, writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest-of-drawers, jardinieres, double door iron safe, by Harichand Manekhachand, etc.

1 Coffee Machine and 1 Roasting Machine.
1 Large size Columbia Disc graphophone with 12 Records, nearly new.
1 Allison grand upright cottage piano and stool in good order
4 Jost Typewriters.
1 Remington Typewriter.
1 New Century Typewriter.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, the effects of the late Dayabhai Fakirbhai and Bai Gulab, consisting of gold ornaments, set with pearls, strings of pearls, gold ornaments, a lot of silver ornaments and other trinkets, copper and brass pots, safe, wearing-apparels, furniture, silver bar brick, clock and other sundries.

At 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.
1 rubber-tyred victoria.
1 rubber tyred vis-a-vis.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND RINGS, BROOCH AND EAR-DROPS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th January, at 3 p.m. (S.T), Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, at the request of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting mortgagor, Mr. Muncherji Dorabji Adenvala, the following jewellery :—

1 emerald and diamond ring (emerald of about 5 and 5 1-4 ruttees) and 12 diamonds about 1 1-2 ruttee.
1 diamond brooch (23 diamonds about 15 ruttees).
1 diamond ring (28 diamonds about 7 ruttees).
2 diamond butties (3 diamonds about 19 ruttees and 6 annas)

The above is on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, DIAMOND RING, NOSE-RING, etc.

Under instructions from R D Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver in Suit No. 101 of 1907 (Jaitmabai vs. Esmail Haji Ahmed), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2·30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—

Gold bangles, jurmur, katli, todsitoda, gali, hasar, taviz, chandanhar, ekdani, sakawari, earrings, rings, jamback, gold coins, diamond sali and rings, silver toda, kadi, athasia, jamur, joongri, children's kadis, etc.

The above is on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Dhobi Talao close to Fork Market, near the Marine Lines Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General of Bombay, as the Administrator of the Estate of the late Manockji Merwanji Mehta, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 25th day of January 1910, at 4·30 p.m. (S.T), the following valuable landed property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS:—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground, together with two messuages, tenements or dwellinghouses and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay in Churniwady Lane on the East side thereof and on the North side of the New Sonapur Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-three square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the house of Heerjee Jehangirjee, on the West partly by the Churniwady Lane and partly by the house of Nanabhoy Rustomjee Ranina, on the North by the Churniwady Lane and on the South by the New Sonapur Road and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward "C" Ward Nos. 2926 and 2779, Street Nos. 63, 389,393.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable furniture, billiard tables, pianoes, etc. of the Watson's Esplanade Hotel, Fort.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
O. O. C. Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 668 of 1909.
Raja Bahadur Narsingirjee Giangirjee
vs.
Syed Surdar Ali Khan and Another.

Under instructions from and by order of Limjee Nowroji Banaji, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated the 11th November, 1909, and 2nd December 1909, respectively, and pursuant to the directions contained in the said order, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY the 9th February next, and the following days at 2·30 p.m. (S.T.), each day until the whole is sold, the valuable and substantial-made teak and blackwood diningroom, drawingroom, bedroom and billiard-room furniture, made to order, first rate three full size slate billiard tables, with balls, cues, etc., ebonized semi grand Indian standard grand piano and cottage piano by Soundy, table and bed linen, large quantity of copper utensils, rich glassware and crockeryware, best electroplateware, flower tubes and pots, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

P.S.—The Sale of the furniture, etc., of the Watson Annexe Hotel at Apollo Bunder will be commenced soon after the sale of furniture of the Watson Esplanade Hotel.

BY PRIVATE SALE.

One second hand oil engine of Fielding and Platt make 4 H. P. Brake in working order.

CRAWFORD & Co,

Bombay, 24th January, 1910.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21 MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

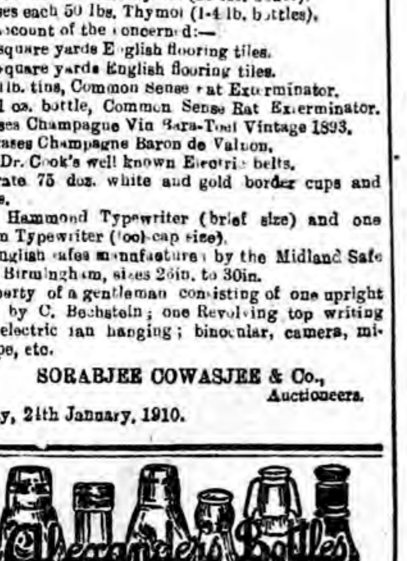
WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of January, 1910, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2·30 p.m. (S.T.), the following :—

On account and the risk of the underwriters.
15 drums 3538 lbs. blue-black colour.
8 drums 916 lbs. blue black colour.
6 drums 756 dark dark blue colour.
1 drum 205 dark black colour.
1 cask 16 lbs. green colour.
On account of the concerned :—
3 drums sodium sulphide.
By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hasanali Kamrudin :—
2 cases each 50 lbs. Thymol.
2 cases each 56 lbs. Thymol (28 lbs. boxes).
2 cases each 56 lbs. Thymol (1-4 lb. bottles).
On account of the concerned:—
100 square yards English flooring tiles.
100 square yards English flooring tiles.
100 1lb. tins, Common Sense Rat Exterminator.
455 1 oz. bottle, Common Sense Rat Exterminator.
3 cases Champagne Vin Sara-Tout Vintage 1893.
17 cases Champagne Baron de Valuon.
100 Dr. Cook's well known Electric belts.
1 crate 75 doz. white and gold border cups and saucers.
One Hammond Typewriter (brief size) and one William Typewriter (fool-cap size).
6 English safes manufactured by the Midland Safe Co., of Birmingham, sizes 26in. to 30in.
Property of a gentleman consisting of one upright Piano, by C. Bechstein; one Revolving top writing table, electric fan hanging; binocular, camera, microscope, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th January, 1910.



Exceptionally Strong Glass, accuracy of make, and best obtainable value in this article will be found in bottles of our manufacture. Packed securely for safe arrival at factory. Apply through Agent or Merchant for Prices and Samples.

ALFRED ALEXANDER & Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1848.
Head Offices: 85, Gracechurch Street,
LONDON, E.C., Eng.

WAS IN DESPAIR OVER RINGWORM

Caused by an Infected Razor—Spread Over Neck and Chin—Prescription Made No Impression on It—Lasted for Six Months.

NOW FREE—HAS HIGH PRAISE FOR CUTICURA

"I am very glad to tell of the skin trouble I suffered from for quite six months. I went to a barber's and all through a dirty razor or brush which must have previously been used on a customer who was suffering from a skin disease, I caught ringworm. It covered my neck and chin and no sooner did I get rid of it in one spot when it came out again in another place worse than ever. I was beginning to utterly despair of a cure and I greatly feared it had gained a firm and lasting hold on my skin. All my doctor's ointment seemed useless as it made little or no impression on the disease. At last I tried using Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I daily used these for about two months and I noticed a very marked improvement in the disease. The large rings began to get much lighter in color and the skin had a much more healthy appearance. And now, after three months, I may say I am cured. I still continue to use Cuticura Soap and also Cuticura Ointment in very small quantities. I shall always recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all my friends needing a skin cure and, although I sometimes doubt a great many so-called 'skin-cures' I call Cuticura very genuine and most useful. Henry J. Moxon (St. John's Coll., Camb.), 9, Devonshire St., Brighton, England, Sept. 19, 1908."

BABIES CURED

Of Torturing, Disfiguring Humours by Cuticura.

The suffering which Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment have alleviated among skin-tortured, disfigured infants and children, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents have led to their adoption in countless homes as a priceless treatment for all humours of the skin.

Cuticura Remedies are sold wherever the British Flag floats. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; So. Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.
Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura, with 32-page book on skin diseases.

By Appointment to H. H. The Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda.

DISTANT NEAR DISTANT NEAR

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
OCCULISTS & OPTICIANS,
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7 Hornby Row, Bombay,

THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM

Who Offer their patrons Free Services of a Duly Qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from Various Eye Hospitals of Europe, Holding English Registrable Diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST,
Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.
Twenty years' experience in sight-testing Retinoscopically.

BEWARE | WE HOLD

Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H G. Gell, M V O, Lt-Col. G. H Bul, M D, I M S, Lt-Col. Peters, M B., I.M.S., and Other High Personages.

STOCK: LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE
PRICES:—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM. England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why dainty ....

Icilma Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

[Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

Established over a Century.

GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES

Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM"
Telephone No. 1878.

TRADE MARK
328
333
406

Sold by GOLD & CO. on all Indents sent through Shippers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
23	Clan Lamont s ...	Roden	Glasgow, Dec 16
	Barbarigo s........	Giacopello ...	Venice Dec 20
	roxeth Hall s ...	Parkes.........	B'genhead Dec 23
	Onda s..............	Dagge	Rangoon, Jan 12
	Linga s	Rothwell ...	Karachi, Jan 20

DEPARTURE.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Salsette s	Hayward.......	Aden

The following vessels began to load on Friday :—

Steamer Arabia, for London.
" Umta, for Calcutta.
" Croxeth Hall, for Liperpool, etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Company's steamer "Do Balduino" from Bombay left Aden on the 21st inst for Genoa.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Bohemia" from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 21st instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JANUARY 22.

FOR HAMBURG.

Adamsturm s—457 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Volkert Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Adamsturna s—220 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S.S. Tynningham 2,363 tons, Captain D. Jones sailed for Hull on 11th day of January with the following cargo :—

FOR HULL.

18,485 bags cottonseed Volkart Bros ; 520 bags cottonseed Sanday and Co ; 9,555 bags cottonseed W Beohar, 11,440 bags cottonseed L Drefuse and Co ; 1 600 bags cottonseed, 29'9 cwts castorseed T. Memraz, 4,439 bags cottonseed, 1,300 bags myrabollams A Khimji, 800 bags cottonseed and 1,651 bags castorseed G Bhimji, 3,0 4 bags castorseed and 2,640 bags cottonseed Ralli Bros ; 700 bags castorseed W. Laloobhoy,

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

2,000 tons manganese ore T. Morrison and Co.

S S Coronation 2,475 tons, Captain J Waters sailed for Antwerp on 13th day of January with the following cargo :—

FOR ANTWERP.

2,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis ; 6,400 bags groundnuts, L Drefuse and Co ; 1,115 bags castorseed, H Maganlal ; 2,675 bags, myrabollams, W Becher ; 2,731 bags groundnuts and 10,333 bags mowraseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

5,600 bags castorseed and 1,600 bags cottonseed, L Drefuse and Co ; 4,458 bags cottonsed A Khimji ; 11,109 bags cottonseed, W Bechar ; 726 bags cottonseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,142 bags cottonseed, H Jaitha and Co ; 8,000 bags cottonseed, Sanday and Co ; 2,949 bags cottonseed, L Pragji ; 2,721 bags cottonseed, V Oodhawji.

S S Silksworth Hall 3,041 tons Captain Williams sailed for Antwerp on 13th day of January, with 6,969 bales cotton and the following cargo :—

FOR ANTWERP.

2,000 tons manganese ore, S Smidt and Co ; 1,000 tons manganese ore and 2,668 bags teelseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 1,834 bags teelseed R P Nanavati and Co ; 9,004 cwts teelseed and 2,462 bags rapeseed L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,001 cwts teelseed and 1,230 bags rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 6,669 cwts teelseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 9,002 cwts teelseed and 666 bags poppyseed, E D Sassoon ; 667 cwts teelseed, 12 673 bags mowraseed and 2,500 bags rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 50 bales hemp P Bhimji ; 50 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 15 bales twist, R H Umrigar ; 500 bales cotton, The Bombay and Co ; 660 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 330 bales cotton, A Moritz and Co ; 4,319 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, Glazebrook and Co ; 2,005 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 825 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 110 bales cotton P Visram and Co ; 110 bales cotton, The New Mofussil and Co.

S S Cairngorm 1924 tons Captain J Hambley sailed for Hull on 11th day of January with the following cargo .—

FOR BARROW-IN-FURNESS.

2,000 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR PORT SAID.

49,040 bags cottonseed Ralli Bros.

S S Romanby 1,924 tons Captain J Maddock sailed for Philadelphia on 11th day of January with the following cargo :—

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

2,640 bags myrabollams A Khimji ; 1,460 bags myrabollams E Oomersey ; 5,400 tons manganese ore Killick Nixon and Co.

S S Ingleby 2,312 tons Captain G Rowe sailed for Manchester on 14th day of January with the following cargo:—

FOR MANCHESTER.

2,350 tons manganese ore R A Willis.

FOR PORT SAID.

7,597 bags casterseed and 42,460 bags cottonseed Ralli Bros.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Dec. on 1,774 01 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs
Total Traffic for the week......	1,45,000	2,80,000	7,000	4,32,000
Or per mile of Railway.........	82	158	4	244
For previous 24 weeks of half year	39,59,449	53,79,882	1,61,0[illegible]	95,00,352
Total for 25 week	41,04,449	56,59,882	1,68,021	99,32,352
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,33,153	3,22,022	,243	4,64,418
Per mile of Ry..	75	182	5	262
Total to corresponding date..	40,64,651	56,31,802	2,16,467	99 12,920

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 32,418
Increase to date..................Rs. 19,432

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 25th Dec. on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week.........	400	200	......	600
Or per mile of Railway.........	23	12	......	35
For previous 24 weeks of half year	12,262	6,630	36	18,928
Total for 25 weeks	12,662	6,830	36	19,528
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	383	453	......	836
Per mile of Ry..	22	26	......	8
Total to corresponding date..	10,698	6,014	45	16,757

Decrease for the week ....Rs. 236
Increase to date ....Rs. 2,771

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, January 21.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. ...	... 82 15/16 +1/8
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	...25/18 1/2unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent. ...	... 99 "
Berlin Cheques on London.	... 20-47+0-1/2
Bar Silver Spot.... ...	... 24 1/8 unchgd
Do. 2 months hence. ...	... 24 1/8 unchgd
Closing Tone of Silver Steady.	
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent.	...62 15/16 unchgd
Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate). ...	.. 1-3-14 1/2unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 1/2 per cent since 20th January.	
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan) ...	... 96 1/2—1/16
Discount Bank Bills 3 months' sight ..	2 3/4—1/16
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	2 3/4—1/8
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months...	3 1/8 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months...	3 5/8 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	... 77-9 unchgd
Interest day to-day loans ...	... 2 unchgd
Do. of day market loans	2 1/8—1/8

MANCHESTER, January 21.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	10,000
Do. do. called	4,000
Do Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	1,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	......
Do. Day's Imports...	25,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot.	Quiet.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian ..	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market...	Quiet but steady.
Mid-Americans	7-56—5
Egyptian F. G. F.	13 9/16unchgd

	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.
Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G. O. C.	7·42	7·43	7·44	7·46	7·49
	+13	+12	+11	+11	+11

	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
Liverpool arrivals.	7-49	7-49	7-.7	6-85
	+10	+13	+10	+10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, January 21.

Weekly Receipts at all U. S. Ports...	138,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	12,000
Do. Exports to France and Continent	45,000
Do. Exports to Japan	6,000
Stock of Cotton at U. S Ports	84[illegible],000
Do. of Cotton at Interior Ports	749,0 0
Day's Receipts at all U S. orts ...	2[illegible],000
Do Last year ...	49,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	......
Do. Exports to Continent	4,000

LINSEED.

LONDON, January 21.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 56 1/2
" " months, Jan.-Feb.
" " Ports, Hamburg.
" " Buyers, sellers, &c., Done.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F. ...	6 10-16
Buyers or Sellers ...	... Sellers.
Months	... Apl.-May
Cocoanada Ginned C. I. F. London	... 5 24-32
G. Madras Westerns C. I. F. London ...	5 28-32

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay	£ 10,000
Gold to Bombay	£ 15,000
Silver to Calcutta	£ 6,000
Gold to Calcutta	£ 50,000
Silver to Hongkong... ...	£ ......
Silver to Shanghai	£ 3,000

Futures at New York .... Mar. 14-21+24	Advanced on foreign buying and on improved financial condition and Wall Street demand.
Do. at New York .... May 14·37+25	

Spot Cotton at New York ...	14-45+30
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 3/4 unchgd.
Demand Bills	4'86 3/4—unchgd
Silver Commercial Bars ...	52 1/4—unchgd
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15 unchgd
Tone of Spot Cotton ...	Dull.
Futures at New Orleans ...	Mar. 14 42+[illegible]
Do. at New Orleans ...	May 14'6 +23

LONDON, January 21.

Cotton Stock in London ... ... 4,590 bales

WHEAT.

LONDON, January 21.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs 38 1/4
Months Jan.-Feb.
Buyers, etc.—Value.
Tone—Quiet.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian 39 3-4
Months—Jan-Feb.
Buyers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Quiet.

Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship... 58 5-8
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.
Tone—Strong.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujarat 47
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Done.

Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 48 1/4
Do. Months—April-May.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Seller etc.—Sellers.

Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore 43
Do. Months—Jan.-Feb.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Tone—Firmer.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... . 7·10 Sellers.

ARRIVALS "City of Glasgow."

WOOL SALE.

LIVERPOOL, January 21.

The Liverpool Wool Auction closed to-day, firm good business done.

Numbers of bales sold 31000.
Vicanere first white highest 11 1-2d.
Do. do lowest 10d.
Do. ordinary highest 9 1-2d.
Do. do. lowest 8 1-2d.
Candahar first white highest 10d.
Do. do. lowest 9d.
Do. ordinary highest 8 1-2d.
Do. do. lowest 7d.
Bicanere white highest 8 1-2d.
Do. white lowest 6 1-2d.

BOMBAY, JANUARY 22.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Summary of Daily Arrivals of Wheat and Seeds by rail and sea during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, 21st January :—

Wheat	2,831 cwts
Linseed	383 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed ...	4,614 "
Gingellyseed	18,168 "
Poppyseed	184 "
Groundnuts	11,114 "
Castorseed	7,655 "
Rice	3,[illegible] "
Myrabollams	5,725 "
Cottonseed...	23 499 "
Mowraseed...	1,354 "
Gram	808 "
Joowar	3,884 "
Maize	1,008 "

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Braziers 4×4	21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs. 57 0
Yellow Metal Sheets	21, 28, 35, 42, 49, 56	Rs. 45 12
Tin Ingots.	...	" 40 8
Spelter S M, M M, J, G ...	...	" 19 8
Georgehutte ...	...	" 22 12
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	" 50 12
Copper Sheathings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 62
Yellow Metal Sheathings lbs. 14, 16, 10, 12		" 48

COTTON.

Daily arrivals of Cotton by rail and sea during 24 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Friday 21st Jan :—

Khandesh	1,481 Bales.
Central India	1,970 "
Barsi and Nagur	1,5[illegible]2 "
Berar	1[illegible]5 "
Central Provinces	1,970 "
Oomras...	8,828 "
Dholera	3,514 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)	637 "
Bengals (Rajputana)	99 "
Sind	500 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	275 "
Persian	16 "
Total ...	13,869 Bales.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Friday, January 21.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Coin. Sovs. and half Sovs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2 Boxes ...	1,15,200	...	...
100 do ...	...	7,50,000	...
40 do ...	...	30,00,000	...
10 do ...	...	7,50,000	...
35 do ...	...	26,25,000	...
14 do ...	...	10,50,000	...
1 Bag ...	...	...	4,530
1 Parcel ...	...	12,450	5,910
1 Box ...	...	...	13,820
1 do ...	...	90	6,787
1 do ...	1,12,500	...	...
1 do ...	...	450	9,450

SILVER.

No. of Packages	Bullions.	Coin. Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Parcel ...	...	58	..
1 Case ...	...	5,530	26

Importers.	Vessels.	From.
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	Arabia	London
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	do	Port Said
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	do	do
Yokohama Specie Bank ...	do	Alexandria
National Bank of India Ltd	do	do
Do	do	Port Said
Cox & Co	Oceana	Marseilles
M. Cohen and Fils ...	Koerber	Trieste
O. Khooshal	India	Aden
Do	Oceana	Aden
National Bank of India Ltd	Delta	Sydney
O. Heerjee	Arabia	Aden
Thos. Cook and Son ...	Oceana	London

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 20th Jan. 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	56	67 083
B. B. & C. I. Railway...	55	67,515

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JANUARY 22.

The depression affecting Kashmir, yesterday disappeared after giving light local falls of snow. The weather is now dry and settled over the whole Indian Persian regions. The temperature is normal.

Forecast.—Dry weather is generally likely.

SIMLA, JANUARY 23.

The weather is dry and clear over the whole of India.

Forecast.—Dry weather is generally likely.

Earthquake Report.—Earthquake was recorded at Simla yesterday at fourteen—twenty-nine from the distance of approximately four thousand miles.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 22ND JANUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 22nd January, 1910 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect in the extreme north but equal to the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in slight excess. Temperature has risen and is now normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Veraval and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature has risen and is now in slight excess during the day at some stations.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature has risen but is still in slight defect at night at a few stations.

The Kokan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is generally drier. Temperature is normal except for a defect at night at some stations.

General Remarks.—Weather has been fine everywhere and is likely to remain so.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A.D.C.
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 24th January.

There will be a Parade for all members at Church Gate Station on Wednesday next the 26th instant at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

D. W. WILSON: Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt. Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 24th January.

97.—Detail for the week ending 29th instant.

Tuesday 25th inst.—Ambulance Class at the Telegraph Office at 5 30 p.m.

Wednesday 26th inst.—"G" Coy, Parade at the Gymkhana at 7-30 a.m.

Dress—Drill Order, Mufti.

II.—Commanding Officer's Parade.

Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.

Dress.—Drill Order, Uniform with Caps.

Subject.—Company drill and Fire Discipline.

Sections 59 to 74 Part II Infantry Training 1905.

98. Camp of Instruction.—The Annual Camp of Instruction will take place at Santa Cruz from the 29th January to the 5th February.

Conveyance.—On Saturday the 29th instant, special accommodation has been made for the conveyance of Volunteers to Santa Cruz by the train leaving Colaba at 4-10 p. m. Fares will be paid for those Volunteers joining the train at Colaba Church Gate, Marine Lines, Charni Road, Grant Road and Mahaluxmi Stations. Volunteers travelling from any other Stations will pay their own fares which will be refunded.

The Railway authorities have made arrangements to reserve accommodation by the trains leaving to the following timings daily (from 31st January to 5th February):—

From Santa Cruz 9-16 and 9-32 a. m.
From Colaba 4-10 p. m.

Railway Tickets.—Railway Tickets will be issued to members at the Orderly Room immediately after parade and Volunteers on no account travel except by the trains notified in Regimental orders or without tickets.

Bedding.—All members sleeping in Camp must provide themselves with blankets and rugs.

Clothing.—No clothing of any description will be taken into Camp for issue. All ranks are requested to make up any deficiency before the 27th instant.

Adjutant's Office.—The Adjutant's Office will close in Bombay on the 28th and open in Camp on the 29th instant.

99. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion to 'G' Company from this date :—

No. 6398 Corpl. M. R. Jardine, to be Sergeant.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 24.

(Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

25-09 176-05 and 493-05 Little and Co Abdullabhai Khakibhoy and other vs Safoorabai widow and others Unwalla and P Thakurdas and Co part heard.

27-09 366-08 Craigie B and Co B Framji and others vs The Clan Line steamers Ltd. and another Crawford B and Co.

30-09 343-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo and others vs Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and another S A Tyabji.

32-09 Land Acq reference Crawford B and Co Goolam No. 1 of 1909 Mahomed Haji Ismail Noorani vs Noor Mahomed Haji Ismail Noorani Payne and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

828-08 Payne and Co The Punjab Nat Bk Ld vs The Mercantile Bank of I Ld Crawford B and Co Part heard.

262-09 Raghavaya B and N Pandurang V Abhyanker vs Vithal Sayanner Khandereo L and M.

577-07 M B Chothia Baluram Morarka vs Ramrik Ramlal Little and Co part heard.

608-06 Ardeshir H D and Co G Sudarshanacharia vs R N Acharia Nanu H and Co part heard

798-09 Khanderao L and M Ahmed Haji Jan Mahomed Tyab vs. Noor Mahomed Haji Jan Mahomed Jam R and D Khund L and M S A Tyabji Jeh G and B.

824-09 S J Judah August J Vallis vs John A A Vallis and others Jehangir M and S S J Judah.

890-08 Tyabji D and Co Vithoba Narayen Mayekar vs Janbai widow and others Jehangir M and S D J Mantri.

130-01 Payne and Co H H Rana Shri Bhawansingji Mahomedsingji vs Charles Harding.

962-09 Tyabji D and Co Ahmed Suleman Jumani vs Mathuradas Calliandji and others Thakerdas and Co.

975-09 Edgelow G W and Co Mahomedbhoy Mulji vs N Kessav and others Jehangir M and S.

310-09 Shamrao M and H Premji Lalji vs Bai Jethibai Mehta and D.

897-09 Jehangir M and S Kapurchand Poonumchand and Co a firm vs Aga Forrooksha Pestonji R K and Co.

167-09 Payne and Co Premji Gocouldas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla and M.

522-09 Payne and Co Premji Gocouldas and others vs Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and Co Mulla and M.

920-09 Payne and Co Haji Ahmed Hassan vs Dayabhai Chottalal Vakil and another Ardeshir H D and Co.

899-09 Payne and Co. J B Mistry and others vs Abdul Hoosan Sarafalli Mirza M and M

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
For Consent Decree.

172-09 Matubhai J and M Bai Nahigavri widow vs Bhawanidas Banabhai and others Shamrao M and H and Tn A Ghandy.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal,
Long Causes.

527-09 Little and Co. Treacher and Co Ld vs Mahomedally Adamji Peerbhoy Bicknell M and R Part heard.

834-07 Mehta and D Gumaji Bawaji the firm vs Makhanji Khusalchand and others N M Cama Part heard.

257-09 Pestonji R and K Bruel and Co the firm vs Haji Sidick Haji Hoosein—Thakurdas and Co.

727-09 Jamsetji R and D M K Javeri vs K M Javeri and others Tyabji D and Co.

731-09 Matu J and M Shapurji N Bhedwar vs Abba Haji Mahomed and another Smetham B and Co.

810-09 Daph F and D D J Ferreira and another vs N M Valladores Jeh M and S.

807-09 Jam R and D Virji Tricumji vs Mahadee Bhagwandas S B Mehta.

909-09 Madhowji K and Co L Pragji and another vs Nowroji Merwanji and another.

844-09 Bicknell M and R Abdealli Sumsudin vs Nurudin Shaik Adam Nanu H and Co.

845-09 Bicknell M and R Abdealli Sumsudin vs Nurudin Shaik Adam Nanu H and Co.

792-08 Jehangir M and S Uderam Kesoji and another vs Hyderali Abduli Kayani Tyabji D and Co.

879-08 Tyabji D and Co Dhanaji B Dhura vs Luxmibai widow and others Mydhowji K and Co Tyabji D and Co.

531-08 Ard H D and Bo Aboo Chandoo Patel vs Dowood Mahomed and others Kanga and P

118-02 Mathubhai J and M Hirji Shivji vs Goswami Shri Gordhanlalji Maharaj Bh K and G.

795-08 Ragh Bh and M Pandurang V Abhyanker vs Shri Dhundiraj Goresh Devmaharaj Nanu H and Co.

551-08 Jehangir G and B Manshanker Vejashanker vs Kapadia Bros a firm Mulla and M.

502-07 Smetham B and Co. The Advocate General of Bombay vs Dayabhai Tapidas and and others Raghavaya B and Edgelow G and W and Co.

392-09 Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs The National Bank of India Ltd and another Little and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

412-09 Mehta & D Jetnibai vs Motilal Doolabhram and another Smitham B & Co Motichand & D.

32-09 Payne and Co Alexander Maximilian Conths vs The Peninsular Iron Work Ltd a Co Motichand and D and Ardeshir H D and Co.

593-09 Jehangir and S Adamji Vulbji vs Abdul Hoosein Shaik Jeevanji the firm Tyabji D and Co.

990-07 C P D Cunha Shirinbai widow vs K Bezonji Kapadia and others, Kanga and P.

651-09 Tyabji D and Co, Ghellabhoy Jugjiwandas vs N Kelberdas and others, Jehangir G and B Tyabji D and Co.

747-08 Malvi H M and R Velji Gunsey and others Naran Bhicaji and others Tyabji D and Co.

910-07 Tyabji D and Co Mahomed Hoosein Cassum Nanji and others i Mahomed Gulam Hoosein Thakurdas and Co.

355-09 Captain and V Adamji Shaikh Samsoodin Contractor vs The Bombay Steam Nav. Co., Ltd., Little and Co.

456-09 Dik D and S Hiralal Hurprasad and another vs Bai Nangi widow and others Khun L and M.

511-09 Captain and V Babooroo Ravikaranda, vs Maganlal Bulakhidas Edg G W and Co.

856-09 Captain and V Kunjbehari Ravinarayen and others vs Purbhudayal Soudagarmull Bhinamwalla Malvi H M and R.

792-09 Payne and Co Jainabai and others vs R D Sethna and others Matubhai J and M and Smetham B and Co.

733-08 Pestonji R K and Co Shivnath Asewa vs Rakhabdar Kanaiyalal.

941-09 Bhaishanker K and G Vassonji Sons and Co a firm vs S B Bharucha—Thakurdas and Co.

382 M B Chothia Aboo Mahomed Punjani vs Haji Moosa Abba and others Khunderao L and M.

222-07 Th A Ghandi Ishwardas Mody a firm vs Dayabhai Tapidas Raghavaya B and N.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 24th January.

Parades for the week Nos. 1 and 2 Companies.

Wednesday the 26th inst at 7 a m.

Officers Instructional Parade at the Saluting Battery Apollo Bunder.

Thursday the 27th inst. at 9-30 p.m.—Squad Drill and Rifle Exercises for Proficiency Candidates and Recruits in the Town Hall Compound.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

Thursday the 27th inst at 7 p m.

The Proficiency Class will be held at the B V A Club Apollo Bunder.

Saturday the 29nd inst. Battery Manning and Fire discipline at Mahaluxmi Fort. Members to parade at Grant Road Station at 4-50 p.m., cyclists to proceed direct to Fort.

Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

E E Coy Tuesday the 25th inst.

Parade at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

E. P. OUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

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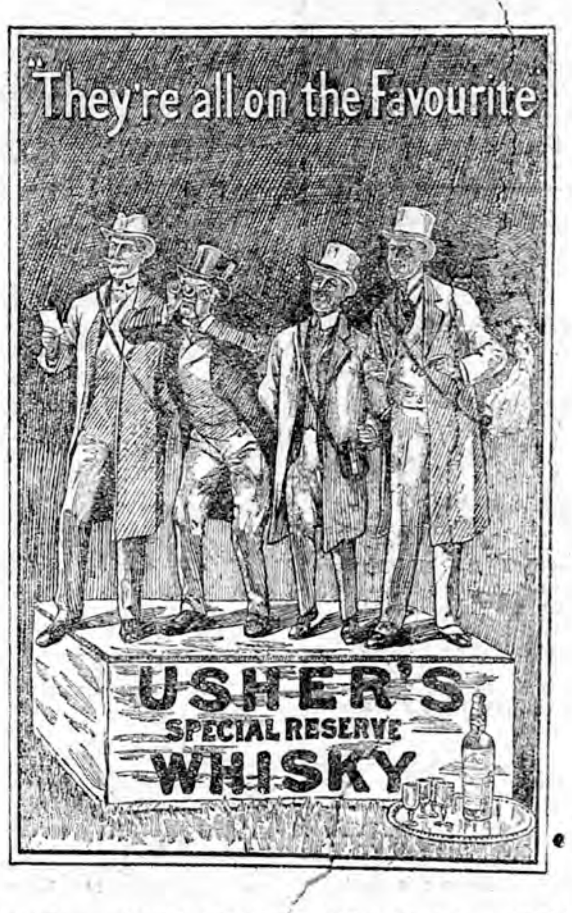

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SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

A GREAT ORNITHOLOGIST.

In the recent death of Dr. R. Bowdler Sharpe science has lost one of its greatest ornithologists. Dr. Sharpe probably knew more about the birds of the world as a whole than any other living authority. As the head of the bird department of the British Museum, he had unrivalled opportunities of studying most of the 10,000 species which are estimated to form the avian fauna of the globe. Dr. Sharpe's greatest work, perhaps, was the compilation of the British Museum catalogue of birds. This great undertaking was begun in 1872, the date of his appointment at the British Museum. It comprises 27 volumes, 13 of which he wrote himself editing, or otherwise assisting with the others.

HIS WORK.

As an illustration of the magnitude of the task it may be stated that the first volume contained 500 pages and 14 coloured plates. The collections of birds and eggs in the museum increased enormously under Dr. Sharpe's able curatorship. When he assumed office they were estimated to amount to between 30,000 and 35,000 specimens. In 1905 at the lowest estimate there were 400,000.

SWALLOW FEEDING TWO BROODS.

It has been noticed on more than one occasion by naturalists that an adult bird will sometimes feed deserted young not its own. It may be supposed that in most cases it has been from some cause deprived of, or prevented from having, offspring of its own. In a case reported from Tasmania, and sent by a correspondent to the "Field," a swallow has been observed feeding the young in two nests alternately. These were situated in the same verandah, and contained two and three young ones respectively. One of the old birds was easily recognisable from having two white feathers in one wing, and one feather missing in the tail.

TASMANIAN SWIFTS AND SWALLOWS.

These Tasmanian swallows are not the chimney swallow or house martin of our country. They are a distinct species known as the "Welcome Swallow" (hirundo neoxena). These swallows come to Tasmania in the spring to breed and go north for the winter. Tasmania also has its species of swift which however, does not breed there. Nesting in Japan, it comes to Tasmania for some two months in the middle of the Antarctic summer.

SHIFTING VOLCANIC AREAS.

A note in "Nature" calls attention to the theory that areas of volcanic and earthquake activity are slowly moving westwards over the earth's surface. In a paper contributed to the "Physikalische Zeitschrift," Mr. Wehner gives any ingenious explanation of how this may be caused. It is assumed that the earth consists of a solid nucleus covered by a liquid layer, which is in turn enveloped by the solid crust. This solid nucleus rotates on the same axis, and in the same direction, as the outer crust, but at a slightly slower rate. Hence its relative motion under the outer shell is slowly westwards. It is calculated that it will make one complete revolution westward in 952 years. In this revolving nucleus Mr. Wehner assumes there are projecting or active spots which thus come in succession under different weak portions of the earth's crust. As a result there are earthquakes and volcanoes.

A DANGER ZONE NEAR BRAZIL.

On the basis of this theory Mr. Wehner has calculated what ought to be the present position of the active area notified by ships at sea during the last sixty years in tropical parts of the Atlantic. And according to this calculation this active area should now be comprised between 35 degree and 41 degree West longitude, and 1 degree North and 1 degree South latitude. This danger zone is near the coast of Brazil, and observation may be called in to support the theory. To complete Mr. Wehner's ingenious hypothesis, however, we want to know the exact physical nature of the projections or active spots in the nucleus. Also why they should occur in certain parts and not in others, as well as some suggestion of the exact way in which they act on the weak spots in the crust.

COLOURS OF CORAL-REEF FISHES.

Many of the species of fish which live among the coral reefs of tropical regions are notable for the brilliance of their colouring. Such brilliant colours in the animal world are usually explained on the theory of natural selection in one of two ways. They may be, in the first place, "warnings colours," developed because they protect the animal from being eaten. In many cases again, they were considered by Darwin to be the result of sexual selection, the colours of the male being thus the reflection of the taste of the female In a recent issue of the Publications of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, Mr. J. Reichard gives the results of his experimental studies of the coral reef fishes of the Tortugas region. He concludes that their conspicuousness is not a sexual character nor a protection, nor a warning.

COLOUR DOES NOT PROTECT.

The commonest predaceous fish of the region is the grey snapper, and it was tested experimentally with 21 species of conspicuously-coloured, coral-reef fishes. These when thrown to it were all readily eaten. Hence it is concluded that these brilliant colours have no warning significance. By way of explanation Mr. Reichard offers the somewhat vague suggestion that they are the result of race tendency unchecked by selection. Can we suppose that in any race of fishes the intense struggle for existence would permit the development of any race tendency that was not distinctly useful? Mr. Reichard applies his conclusions also to "warning colours" in insects. As he rightly points out, their foes are able to distinguish between the palatable and unpalatable without the aid of colour.

WATER AND VOLCANOES,

M. Brun, of Geneva, has of late astonished a good many simple folk by the position he has taken up anent the role of water in the phenomena of vulcanism. We are, of course, aware that there is much in volcanic theory about which it is the height of unwisdom to hold dogmatic views. As Professor Bonney observes at the close of his well-known work on volcanoes, "those among us who live to see the twenty-fifth year of the coming (twentieth) century are likely to be much wiser than we are now, for by that time many mists should have vanished and difficulties been surmounted." It will come as a surprise to many that the sensible intervention of water in these phenomena is called in question. In our ignorance we had always understood that waterever accompanies the emission of lava; that water is projected from the crater in jets or clouds of steam mingled with ashes and volatile salts; that the heavy local rainstorms so often experienced at the time of an eruption are proof positive of it all; and in short that the aqueous hypothesis is accepted by a general consensus of opinion, Then M. Brun comes upon the scene and waves his wand and all is changed. The aqeous hypothesis is based upon errors of observation and inaccurate interpretations of the phenomena. For the last eight years he has haunted the craters of volcanoes, and never a sign of the presence of anything but rainwater has he discovered. Craters hot and craters cold he has searched in vain and he can find no evidence to support the aqueous view even in cases in which the crater has been on the verge of an outbreak. All the facts he has gathered point irresistibly to the breakdown of the hypothesis. Even the fumarole is merely a triple function in which the climate of the district, the temperature, and the form of the volcano are the variables. In the eruptions themselves he has ascertained that the gases ejected are anhydrous, and the other eruptive phenomena involve water only in proportion to the sum-total of atmospheric precipitation. The Genevese champion has found a formidable opponent in the person of M. Armand Gautier, who controverts almost all the conclusions of his rival. He summons chemistry to his aid forgetting that he ought to be counted disarmed by the contention of M. Brun that all chemical evidence is beside the point. It is not the first time that these doughty warriors have met and those who wish to know more of the progress of the fray will find the necessary information in the "Revue Scientifique" for November 2, 1907, May 1, 1909, and November 27, 1909.

THE Pactolus Dredging Co. formed in Calcutta with a capital of two lakhs to explore and examine supposed auriferous mineral deposits of Malabar has sent down Mr. J. A. Crutchett Mining Engineer, to carry out exploration and to begin work immediately.

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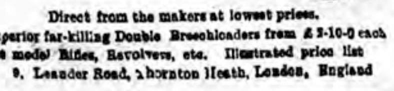

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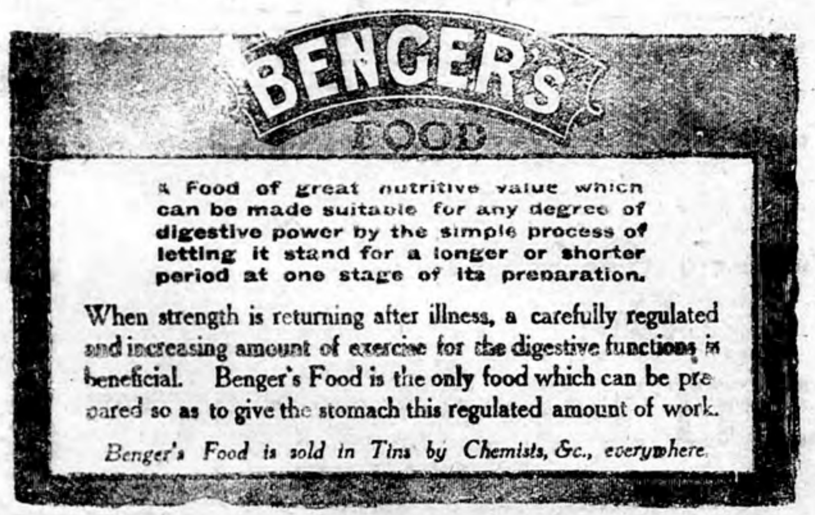

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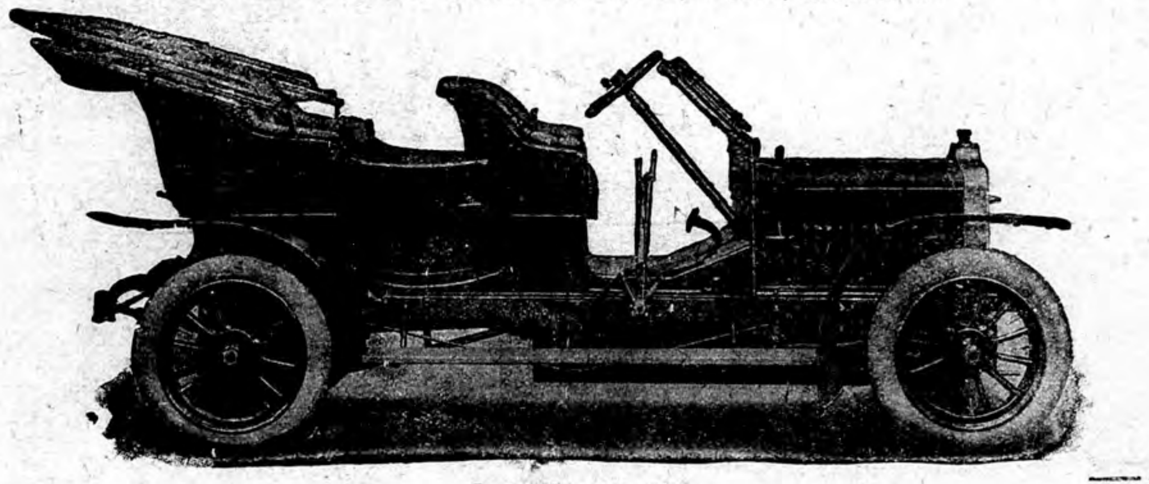

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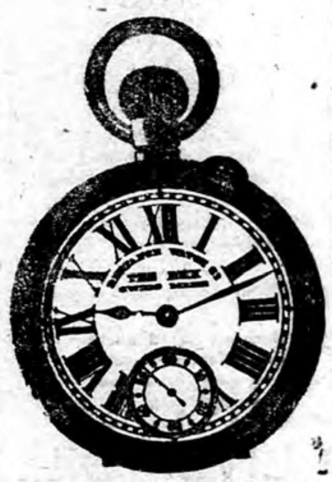

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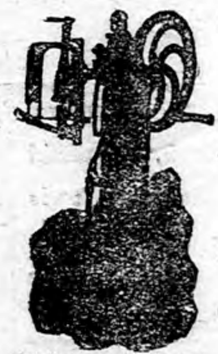

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